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Friday, April 14, 1961
Chaitra 24, 1883 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)

(Vol. LIV contains Nos. 41 - 50)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Friday, April 14, 1961/Chaitra 24 1883 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at two minutes past Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

औषधियों के कारखाने

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*१५१६. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री कोडियान :
श्री अजित सिंह सरहदी :
श्री मोरारका :
श्री नथवानी :
श्री श्रीनारायण दास :
श्री राधा रमण :
श्री डामानी :
श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री रामी रेड्डी :
श्री उस्मान अली खां :
श्री डी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री पोंगरकर :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री १४ नवम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २० और ८ दिसम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७९५ के उत्तरों के सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रूसी सहयोग से औषधियों के कारखाने स्थापित करने और औषधीय फार्म स्थापित करने का जो निश्चय किया गया था, उन में से प्रत्येक के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या चार परियोजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये एक अलग समवाय स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव को इस बीच अंतिम रूप दे दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

A company by the name of 'Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.,' has been registered at New Delhi with an authorised capital of Rs. 15 crores to implement the four drug projects to be set up with the assistance of the U.S.S.R. Government.

The detailed projects report on all the four drug projects from the Soviet experts are expected to be received shortly.

The implementation of the drug projects as well as the establishment of drug farms is being processed by the company.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो नई कम्पनी स्थापित की गई है उस का पूरा खर्च क्या भारत सरकार दे रही है या किन्हीं और लोगों से भी इस में रुपया लगाने को कहा गया है या विदेशी सहायता ली जा रही है ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : १०० फी सदी भारत सरकार दे रही है ।

Shri Kodiyan: May I know what steps Government have taken to establish the drug farms sufficiently earlier, so that by the time these projects, especially the phyto chemical plant at Munnar, go into production, sufficient quantity of medicinal herbs will be available?

Shri Manubhai Shah: These four projects are unrelated in every manner with the drugs farms. The drugs farms are a separate commercial enterprise in order to produce more and more alkaloid herbs in the country which, once they are properly developed, will be separately processed through the phyto chemical projects.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Where would the four projects be located? Will they be at different places or at one place?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have placed before the House more than a dozen times information about their location. The Anti-biotics project will be located at Rishikesh, U.P., the Synthetic Drugs project at Santanagar in Andhra Pradesh, the Surgical and Medical Appliances project at Avadi in Madras and the Phyto-Chemical Project in Nariyamangalam, Munnar, Kerala State.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस विवरण में बतलाया गया है कि सोडियट विशेषज्ञों की रिपोर्ट आने की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि देर से देर कब तक रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी, कितना समय उस पर विचार करने में लगेगा और कब कारखानों में काम शुरू कर दिया जायेगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मुझे इस बात को जाहिर करने में खुशी है कि ऐन्टी बायोटिकस की रिपोर्ट आ चुकी और हम ने उसे स्वीकार भी कर लिया, सिन्थेटिक ड्रग्ज की रिपोर्ट के इस हफ्ते में आने की हम आशा करते हैं और बाकी दोनों भी तीन चार हफ्ते में आ जायेंगी ।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any assessment has been made as to the requirement of these things and, if so, to what extent these requirements will be met by these projects?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is going to be a phenomenal development in the drugs projects; and, as I had occasion to inform the House in the past, we will be producing about Rs. 160 crores worth of drugs every year from 1963-64, and about half of it may be in the public sector.

Shri D. C. Sharma: When these plants reach optimum production, will there be some room for export of these drugs also?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We hope so. As a matter of fact, in regard to antibiotics we have taken such capacity that we should be able to make substantial exports.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Some time back a foreign expert team visited this country and submitted a report to Government on this matter. May I know what action has been taken on that, for the establishment of a drugs plant in Jammu and Kashmir?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is to establish that Company and the projects are going forward.

Shri Joachim Alva: May I know if the Ministry have had a chance to look into the huge profits made by three or four foreign drug companies and if they have planned in such a way that the medicines and the drugs will be manufactured out of the list of those companies, so that we can save the profits going outside the country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: First of all, this would not arise out of the question. But I may inform the hon. Member that all the life-saving drugs are included in the public sector. Therefore his fears that anything will be kept out will not be there, and this will be a very good price stabilisation measure

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In the statement I find that these projects

will be set up with the assistance of the USSR Government. May I know whether any agreement in this regard has been entered into?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Not only has it been reached, it has been signed and also placed on the Table of the House. And it involves a credit from the Soviet Union of about Rs. 10 to Rs. 11 crores.

Export of Jute Goods

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*1521. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Aurobindho Ghosal:
Shri Jadav Narayan Jadhav:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of jute goods during the last six months dropped considerably;

(b) whether it was on account of acute shortage of raw jute;

(c) the steps taken by Government for it; and

(d) whether Government propose to give a suitable minimum price of jute this year?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Exports of jute goods fell from 481,500 tons in the period July—December, 1959 to 446,100 tons in the corresponding period of 1960.

(b) The decline was due to shortage of jute supplies and the consequent high prices for jute goods.

(c) The steps taken have been referred to in the Statement made in the House on the 4th March, 1961 in reply to a Calling Attention Notice.

(d) The question does not arise at present as prices of jute are high.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Apart from the drop in the quantity, is it a fact that we got lower prices than Pakistan in America?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It all depends upon the world market prices and the comparative quality. It will not be correct to assume that for the same quality we got less prices.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आज यहां पर ५५ रु० मन जूट बिकता है, पाकिस्तान में ७० रु० मन बिकता है । जब हमारा जूट सस्ता होता है तब सरकार हम को मदद नहीं करती है और जब जूट का दाम ज्यादा मिलने की आशा होती है तो सरकार कंट्रोल वगैरह लगा देती है । इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार किसानों की मदद के लिये क्या उपाय सोच रही है ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैं ने हाउस के सामने बार बार बतलाया है कि जब दाम गिरेंगे तो सरकार पूरी मदद करेगी और, जैसा श्री मिश्र जी को पता है, भूतकाल में हम ने मदद की है । आज स्थिति ऐसी है कि मदद की कोई जरूरत नहीं है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आज से दो तीन साल पहले जब जूट १४ रु० से १६ रु० मन तक बिकता था तब हम को कौन सी मदद दी गई थी ? आज जब हमारा जूट ज्यादा तेज भाव पर बिकता है तो हम को पाकिस्तान जाने की कोई सुविधा नहीं है । जब हमें कीमत मिल रही है तब सरकार हमारी मदद नहीं करती है बल्कि कंट्रोल और लगा दिया जाता है ।

उपसभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य भाषण दे रहे हैं ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि उन दिनों स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ने खरीद भी शुरू कर दी थी और हम ने बिहार की कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को मदद करने की बात भी तै की थी ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the export of jute goods is continuously under examination so that there will be no drop? May I

also know whether we have any short-range policy to stop the fluctuations in the near future, and also a long-range policy so that we can build up a firm quota of exports?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are so many questions coupled into one question. But I can assure the hon. Member and the House that we have both a short-term, and even a medium-term and long-term policy. The long-term policy is to grow more jute of the proper yellow staple fibre, so that our hessian and packings and sackings could be of better quality. Even as a short-term measure, we are trying to see that export is continuously being looked after, so that it does not go down but it will continuously rise.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know whether due to the high prices of jute goods now, there is any tendency amongst the USA consumers to go in for substitutes, which will be endangering the future prospect of our jute industry?

Shri Manubhai Shah: For the present, such trends have not been very ostensibly visible, but it cannot be ruled out that packing materials of a synthetic type are developing, and that will be one of the causes which we keep continuously before our minds in order to see that diversification of jute trade takes place, and that we are not priced out in the world market in jute goods.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that Government have entered into an agreement with the Indian Jute Mills Association allowing the jute mills curtailment of an additional 8 per cent in the loomage, besides the 9 per cent looms already sealed, and if so, whether that is one of the reasons responsible for the decline in production?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This has been explained to the House several times. Sealing and unsealing has been a continuously accepted policy of Government for the last thirty or forty years. As a matter of fact, the agreement came into existence somewhere in the latter part of the nineteenth century, and it is this particular feature which has helped to maintain the regular flow and development of the jute industry.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether it is a fact that Government are encouraging the use of other fibres with jute goods to make them more attractive, and also so that the shortage will also be made up?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Various other fibres are being encouraged, and as the hon. Member is aware, the Ramie fibre scheme is now actively being pursued by the West Bengal Government.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that our jute crop is much smaller than our expectation during the Second Five Year Plan, and if so, what steps Government are taking to see that the jute crop will be according to our Plan expectations?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That does not really arise out of the main question. That is such a wide aspect which is not covered by the main question. In the Third Five Year Plan, the jute crop targets have been raised and also the actual quantum of the agricultural type in order to promote more jute production.

Foreign Collaboration in Large Scale Industries

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*1522. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Damani:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri N. M. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any policy has been settled and decided on "foreign collaboration" in the large-scale industries to be set up in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Government have formulated certain broad

principles for approving terms of foreign collaboration and these have been set out in the Press Note dated the 20th March, 1960, a copy of which is being laid again on the Table of the House for ready reference [See appendix V, annexure No. 42].

Generally, technical collaboration or financial participation agreements vary according to the nature of collaboration. The policy is to attract foreign investment in those fields only which help in the achievement of plant targets and in the fulfilment of Plan objectives. If a project is approved for development in the private sector and if it needs imported plant and machinery, foreign capital investment would ordinarily be welcome as a form of financing the project. The terms of royalty and payment of other fees would depend upon the nature of product/products, the anticipated turnover and other factors.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether there is any difference in the policy to be followed in the private sector and the public sector, or it is the same policy in both the cases?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is broadly the same policy, but in the public sector, generally, we have not very much welcomed a financial participation by foreign firms or Indian firms. That is the only broad difference.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know what percentage has been found in experience, of rejection of undesirable collaboration, and whether relaxation has been given from these broad principles in the matter of foreign collaboration?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No percentage has been worked out, but as the House is aware, we broadly welcome Indian majority participation, and in rather exceptional cases, only where a foreign majority is justified on several counts, such permissions are granted.

Shri Chidambaram Panigrahi: May I know in how many cases of agreement with the foreign firms, the Indian firms have been given the freedom of choice to buy their requirements from any other country they like and not only from the particular firm?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In all cases; as a matter of fact, excepting in the case of the tied-up loans which are project-to-project loans, in every case, foreign financing is from resources, and they can buy from whichever country they like.

श्री म० ला० त्रिवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन निजी कम्पनियों के लिए फाइनेंशल पार्टिसिपेशन मंजूर किया जाता है, उसमें सरकार क्या जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर लेती है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : कोई खास जिम्मेदारी नहीं लेती है । जैसे हर एक के लिए जिम्मेदारी ली जाती है वैसे ही लेती है, कोई स्पेशल जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, जैसे सारे हिन्दुस्तान के औद्योगीकरण के लिए भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारें जिम्मेदारी लेती हैं वही इस मामले में ली जाती है ।

Shri Vishwanath Roy: May I know whether there are any industries where foreign capital was forthcoming, but it was refused?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There may be cases, but it all depends on which case the hon. Member has in his mind.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether it is a fact that as a general rule, foreign collaboration to an extent which is more than 50 per cent is prohibited in any industry?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no prohibition as such, but we generally prefer to have Indian participation in a majority, as I reiterated earlier. But, supposing there are certain factors which go to suggest that a foreign majority should be permitted in the best interests of the country's industrial development, that also is considered and permitted.

Shri Joachim Alva: May I know whether Government have set any period, say, ten years or fifteen years, at the end of which the foreign colla-

borator's association will be terminated or he will be paid off?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Broadly, it is 10 years; in a few cases, even 12 years have been allowed.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether foreign collaboration is allowed even in cases where the unutilised existing capacity is very much? May I know whether Government are going to allow foreign collaboration even in those cases?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This would not really arise, because even in the matter of licensing policy, the existing capacity is taken into consideration. Therefore, if there is any existing capacity, as the hon. Member suggests, in any scheme, then, automatically, industrial licence is not granted from the capacity angle, but after having finished that, the collaborations are all judged on merits.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister has stated that for achievement of Plan targets, they will allow foreign collaboration. May I know whether if we are unable to achieve the Plan targets in the industries mentioned in Schedule A, foreign collaboration will be allowed even in those industries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not the point. For Schedule A, firm targets have been laid down by Parliament, and we have adhered to that, unless some inescapable reasons have slightly delayed the project. As a matter of fact, if the House will examine the performance in the Second Five Year Plan period, it will find that we have exceeded the targets in most of the cases and brought in even those projects in the public sector which were never included at the beginning of the Second Plan.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Is it a fact that even in respect of the industries mentioned in Schedule A, our Commissioner-General for Economic Affairs, Mr. B. K. Nehru has been pleading with the Government of India that relaxation should be made in that policy and foreign collaboration from USA should be allowed in the oil business here?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There has been no question of asking for relaxation. Only, our Ambassadors abroad and our officers abroad do need a certain briefing about what the Government of India's policies are, but there is no question of any departure being contemplated in any quarter.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know whether it has come to the notice of Government that the West Bengal Government have entered into an agreement with the foreign companies to start a fertiliser plant in which it is reported that the share of the foreign companies is more than 50 per cent?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That may be so; each State has to be allowed to establish a fertiliser project, and the West Bengal Government also desire to establish one, and they are certainly trying to secure something which is possible.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether it is the policy of then Government to encourage royalties rather than shareholdings in respect of foreign collaboration?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Broadly, the general approach of the foreign collaborators themselves is this; because many of them have not got surplus finance to invest, so, a large majority of the collaborations are purely technical collaborations, but we would welcome financial collaborations because that eases our foreign exchange situation.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that State Governments are free to decide upon their policy as to which foreign collaborators are to be invited to take part in their own concerns and under what conditions?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, there is no question of State Governments

having that authority. This is a Central subject. Just as private entrepreneurs are allowed the freedom to negotiate, State Governments, being even more responsible bodies, can certainly negotiate within the framework of the industrial policy of the country and then submit proposals to us.

Shri Ranga: Is it entirely a Central subject? Is it not within the power of the State Governments as well as the Union Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: So far as foreign industrial, technical and economic collaboration is concerned, it is entirely within the sphere of the Central Government which has jurisdiction over all the State Governments and the private and public enterprises in the country.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय उन उद्योगों की एक सूची बनवा दें या सदन के पटल पर रख दें जिन के कि प्लान टार्गेट्स पूरे करने के लिये फौरन कोलैबोरेशन की आवश्यकता पड़ सकती है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह बात इस में से नहीं निकलती है और न ही मैं इतनी ज्यादा फीगर्स रख सकता हूं ।

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: It may be laid on the Table.

Shri Ramkrishan Gupta: In the Press note, I find the following:

> "Another undesirable feature in some agreements which creates difficulties and delays in approval, is the provision for payment of a minimum royalty".

May I know what is the maximum royalty which Government allow in a case?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It depends broadly on the merits of a case. I elaborated that in the main answer itself.

Hindustan Machine Tools Factory, Bangalore

*1618. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration to restart workers' participation scheme in the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory at Bangalore?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): Yes; after the representative character of the unions is decided.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know if any means has been adopted by a committee or otherwise to find out how workers' participation can be made more successful?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The programme was started there and it worked very well for a few months. But after that there was some agitation from the Union side and there were difficulties. So it has been suspended.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know if this particular scheme was abandoned because of the formation of a rival Union? If so, what steps do Government propose to take to decide the representative character of the Union which should be associated with it?

Shri L. N. Mishra: No, it was not because of that. It was because of the fact that the Union which was associated with this programme made some unreasonable demands; there were demonstrations, and they violated the agreement. Therefore, it was suspended.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know how the representative character of a Union is decided, whether it is on the basis of the decision of the tripartite conference held in September last or otherwise?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is according to the Code of Discipline.

Shri Joachim Alva: I find there are four types of bonus for workers individual, overall, attendance and special types of bonus—and nothing has been done in the shape of workers' participation. Is it because Government are afraid that the private sector will

get into panic if workers are given a substantial share in management in public sector enterprises?

Shri L. N. Mishra: No, Sir. Our policy is to have workers' participation in management. We have made a modest start, and when it succeeds, we will have further programmes.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether in this scheme of workers' participation, the real representatives of the workers are there or only some outsiders are brought in?

Shri L. N. Mishra: We hope the real representatives of the workers will be there; they should be there.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: As soon as the main answer is read out, I see the hon. Members who get up and then I give them opportunities. But when I come to the end of it some other hon. Members think of the question and get up. At that stage, I have to proceed to the next question.

Shri Joachim Alva: May I humbly ask what happens when the hon. Minister makes a statement and there is something which can be spun out of it?

Mr. Speaker: I will allow one or two questions concerning that portion also.

Shri Joachim Alva: You are a great lawyer, Sir, and you know what is the art of cross-examination.

Mr. Speaker: I know there is a limit to cross-examination.

Quarters for Coal Miners

*1524. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state the total number of quarters constructed for coal miners during the six months period commencing from 1st October, 1960 to 31st March, 1961?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): 1,287 houses were constructed and 1,009 were under construction under the New Housing Scheme of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: During the Second Plan period, a provision of Rs. 8 crores was made for the construction of 30,000 quarters. May I know how many quarters were actually constructed during that period?

Shri L. N. Mishra: We had a target of 30,000 quarters, of which 13,949 have been constructed and 1,124 are under construction.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: There is a considerable shortfall. May I know the reason for it, and what steps are being taken by Government to make it up?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The reasons are (1) dearth of non-coal bearing land, (2) shortage of building materials and (3) difficulty in getting lease for 40 years. All these difficulties are being overcome and we hope that in the next few years we will be able to achieve the target.

So far as this is concerned, I may say that we have evolved a new scheme for providing cheap housing to coal miners. Our target is 25,000 this year and 1,00,000 in the course of the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri Palaniyandy: Not only with regard to coal miners' housing scheme, but also in respect of housing for industrial workers and plantation workers, we have not fulfilled the targets. May I know whether Government have taken any steps to build more houses for these workers?

Mr. Speaker: That is what he said. He mentioned a target, of 25,000 this year and 1,00,000 during the Third Plan period.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि एक क्वार्टर जो बनता है उसमें कितने मजदूर रहते हैं और एक क्वार्टर के बनाने में कितना खर्च पड़ता है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : एक मजदूर परिवार के लिए हम एक क्वार्टर बनात हैं । पहले जो क्वार्टर हम बनाते थे तो उस पर ३२०० से ३८०० रुपया खर्चा आता था लेकिन अब एक तरीका निकाला गया है जिसमें कि एक क्वार्टर पर १३०० रुपये खर्च आयेंगे और उसमें एक मजदूर परिवार रह सकेगा ।

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: As regards the 1,300 one-room tenements to be constructed, may I know whether adequate steps are being taken by Government to see that they do not develop into slums?

Shri L. N. Mishra: We construct the houses according to the plan of housing we have. As far as possible, we will see that they do not become slums.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: While undertaking the construction of these one-room tenements in future, will they be so constructed that they could be expanded into the Dhanbad type of quarters with two rooms?

Shri L. N. Mishra: So far as cheap housing is concerned, it is not possible to develop them into bigger houses, because their life will be for 10—15 years. The old scheme will continue, but this is a stop-gap arrangement for 10—15 years.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether any assessment has been made as to the total numer of workers working in coal mines, the percentage of workers provided with quarters and that of those who have still to be provided quarters?

Shri L. N. Mishra: As I said, a very poor percentage of coal miners have got accommodation today. It is to meet this problem that we are having this ambitious scheme of housing.

Italian Trade Delegation

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*1525. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Italian trade delegation came to India on fact finding tour; and

(b) if so, the main work of the delegation?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). An Economic Mission from Italy consisting of Officials and non-officials visited India in February this year with a view to acquainting themselves with developments in this country, current and planned, in the commercial, economic and industrial fields.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि इटैलियन ट्रेड डेलीगेशन ने कोई रिपोर्ट दी है कि नहीं और यदि दी है तो उस रिपोर्ट का संक्षिप्त विवरण क्या है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : दूसरे मुल्क का एक डेलिगेशन यहां इस बात को देखने के लिये आया था कि वह यहां से क्या निजारत कर सकते हैं । उस डेलिगेशन की रिपोर्ट हमारे पास आने वाली नहीं है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यहां से वह सब देख कर गये और यह तो उन्होंने बतलाया ही होगा कि इन इन चीजों को उन्होंने पसन्द किया और इन इन चीजों को वह मंगा सकते हैं ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : यहां से जाने के बाद उन्होंने एक डेलिगेशन हिन्दुस्तान का बुलाया और वह वहां जायेगा । जब कभी ट्रेड वगैरह की बातचीत होगी तो उस वक्त विस्तारपूर्वक सब प्रश्नों पर गौर किया जायगा ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: The delegation consisted of two types of persons—officials and non-officials. May I know if negotiations with them were carried on seperately with the officials and the non-officials, or there were omnibus negotiations with both types of persons constituting the delegation?

Shri Satish Chandra: The delegation did not come to negotiate anything. It was sponsored by the Italian Government and consisted of 5 officials and 20 non-officials. It was a large team. It came here and had discussions with the chambers of commerce and governmental authorities. It has gone back and will submit a report to its own Government.

Shri Kalika Singh: In view of the fact that Italy is a member of the European Free Trade Area, has that affected the trade between India and Italy? If so, what steps have been taken by Government to see that the European Free Trade Area does not obstruct our trade?

Shri Satish Chandra: That question does not arise because after Italy became a member of the European Common Market, not of the European Free Trade Area which is a different body, exports from India have slightly improved and imports have been more or less stationary.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो भारतीय प्रतिनिधिमंडल इटली जायगा, उस के सदस्यों और जाने की तारीख का निश्चय हो गया है, यदि हां, तो भारत सरकार ने कौन कौन सी चीजें निर्धारित की हैं, जिन के बारे में हमारा डेलीगेशन वहां जा कर देखेगा कि वे भारत आ सकेंगी और उन के बदले में कौन कौन सी चीजें हमारे यहां से जायेंगी । वहां से जो लैम्बरेटा और वैस्पा स्कूटर आते हैं वे किस शर्त पर आते हैं ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : लैम्बरेटा और वैस्पा हिन्दुस्तान में ही बनाने का विचार है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : उन के काम्पोनेन्ट्स आते हैं ।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : उन के काम्पोनेन्ट्स आते हैं, लेकिन आहिस्ता आहिस्ता वे पूरी तरह से हिन्दुस्तान में बनने लगेंगे । इस बारे में एक इंडस्ट्रियल कोलैबोरेशन की स्कीम है । जो डेलीगेशन वहां जा रहा है, उस के लीडर हैं हमारे मिनिस्टर आफ कामर्स और उस में छः और सदस्य हैं । वह डेलीगेशन वहां इंडस्ट्री, ट्रेड और दूसरे लोगों से बात करेगा और देखेगा कि किन चीजों के बारे में वहां की इंडस्ट्री से कोलैबोरेशन सम्भव है ।

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know which of the industrial centres were visited by this delegation in our country?

Shri Satish Chandra: Apart from Delhi, they went to Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Bangalore.

Shri Achar: What were the problems arising out of the European Common Market that were discussed with this delegation?

Shri Satish Chandra: There is always some mention of this when discussions take place. This delegation came to study the conditions in India, whether they could collaborate with us and what were the possibilities of developing trade between the two countries. It was more of a goodwill and a study delegation.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि इटली से जो गन्धक आता है, वह हमारे गन्धक से अच्छा होता है ? क्या सरकार ने डेलीगेशन को यह निर्देश दिया है कि वह इटली में गन्धक बनाने की प्रक्रिया का अध्ययन करे और उस के अनुसार यहां गन्धक बनाने का इन्तजाम करे?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : अभी हिन्दुस्तान में गन्धक नहीं होता है । उस के बारे में अभी कोशिश हो रही है । अमजोर में पाइराइटीस मिला है, जिस से गन्धक बनेगा । अभी सब गन्धक बाहर से आता है ।

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इटली में बहुत उत्तम गन्धक होता है, इसलिये क्या वहां उस के बनाने की प्रक्रिया का अध्ययन किया जायगा ?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister need not answer it. The hon. Member goes on asking questions when I have called another question I have given him enough opportunities.

Heavy Machinery Manufacturing

*1528. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Heavy Machinery Manufacturing Industry has been licensed to be set up in Rourkela;

(b) whether this licence has been issued to a firm called Orissa Machineries Ltd.; and

(c) the nature of heavy machinery proposed to be manufactured in this factory in Rourkela?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

A licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, has been granted to M/s. Larsen and Toubro Ltd., Bombay to set up an undertaking at Rourkela Orissa State in the name and style of M/s. Utkal Machinery Private Ltd., for the manufacture of the undermentioned items of machinery, in collaboration with three West German firms with a capacity of 6,000 tons initially increasing to 12,000 tons ultimately per annum.

1. Sintering and Ore Preparation equipment.

2. Crushing and Screening plant.

3. Equipment for Coke oven and by-products recovery plant.

4. Equipment for blast furnace and steel plant.

5. Equipment for Chemical plant including cement making machinery.

6. Equipment for Fertiliser plant and synthesis gas.

7. Plant for distillation of oil and oil products, tar and benzole; Equipment for Refinery and Petro-Chemicals.

8. Heat Exchangers and Condensers.

9. Gas Works equipment.

10. Hydraulic equipment.

11. Machinery and equipment for production of pulp paper and cardboard.

12. Ropeways and Cablecranes.

13. Industrial Furances.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: What is going to be the total cost of this project? And, may I know when this factory is going to start production?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Within another 3 to 4 months--the first part of the structurals.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: What is going to be the total cost of the project?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Rupees one crore and a quarter.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know the percentage of shares owned by the 3 West German firms along with the Indian firm? I mean the total percentage of shares owned by these West German firms?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Twenty-five per cent. each. But the third firm is likely to drop out and it will go to the Indian parties.

Army Camps in Pakistan Built with U.S. Aid

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*1530. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Giani G. S. Musafir:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Sampath:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Asar:
Shri U. L. Patil:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many army camps in Pakistan built with

U.S. money are located near the Indian border;

(b) if so, whether this fact has been brought to the notice of the U. S. Government; and

(c) if so, the views of the U S. Government in this regard?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) The reference presumably is to the Kharian Army Camp, in West Pakistan, the location of which being near the Indian border was criticised in a report by a Congressional Committee of the U.S., last month.

(b) and (c). The U.S. Government are aware of the Government of India's views that American Military Aid to Pakistan poses a constant threat to India's security. The U.S. Government have maintained that Military Aid to Pakistan is solely for the purpose of internal security and legitimate self-defence of the receiving country.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Was the Indian Government sounded through diplomatic channels before the location of this camp, which was just referred to was decided?

Mr. Speaker: Was the Indian Government consulted through diplomatic channels before such aid was given or bases were taken?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is not expected to be sounded on such a subject.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is not a fact that on a previous occasion an assurance was secured from the U.S. Ambassador at Delhi that U.S arms to Pakistan would not be used against India? If so, may I know whether that assurance embraces this or not that they should not have their military bases on our border, a constant source of irritation to us?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: An assurance to the effect mentioned by the hon. Member was made more than once previously on behalf of the United States Government. But that assurance does not apply to a camp being opened somewhere. It applies in the sense of arms being used. But I do not see tha it applies to camps being used for training somewhere.

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know the number of army camps and how far they are from our borders?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Pakistan Army camps?

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Prime Minister know?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know. Possibly, the information may be with us; but I have not got it at present here.

Shri M. B. Thakore: How far are they from our borders?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Normally, they are internal camps. It is because this one is near our border, this was mentioned. The others are far away.

Shri M. B. Thakore: Two miles, three miles or 5 miles—how many miles?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether they are within 2 or 3 miles of the border.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The other camps? Normally, they are far from our borders.

Mr. Speaker: This one? They want to know whether it is a dangerous limit. That is all.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I really do not know. I cannot speak from a military point of view, but I should imagine, a camp does not increase the danger. There are many other factors that we consider. The Armies have been often near our borders without being called a camp. That way we may say that if the Army is near our border it is a threat to our border. It may be said so. But the fact of a camp being opened like that need not add to the threat effect.

Shri Kalika Singh: The hon. Minister replied that there was a U.S. Committee which criticised the activities of the camp. May I know whether this criticism related only to the lavish expenditure by the Pakistani soldiers in those camps or whether that criticism related to the closing of these camps?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: They criticised the location of these camps. It is a 65 million dollar Army camp and the committee criticised the location.

Shri Kalika Singh: To which camp was that criticism particularly diverted? Did it relate to Kashmir?

Mr. Speaker: He means the committee's remarks or observations.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The money spent was criticised. There was a large sum of money.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether it has particular reference to a particular camp.

Shri Kalika Singh: A particular camp in Kashmir.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: This a a particular camp in West Pakistan, Kharian camp as I said earlier in my reply. I have said so.

Shri D. C. Sharma: If these camps have no military value so far as our country is concerned, may I know why they are being built up so near our border?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot answer on behalf of the Pakistan Government. They have got various camps, all over Pakistan, I presume. It is for them to decide; it may not be to our liking. But we cannot surely object to things done within Pakistan.

Shri Joachim Alva: Every time when our territory has been violated--especially as the Defence Minister said yesterday about air violations--do we have a chance to draw the attention of the American Government that these violations of our territory would not have occurred but for the overwhelming military assistance given to Pakistan?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir; that has not been done every time; sometimes it has been done.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका की सरकार से इस बात का आश्वासन मिला है कि जो कैम्प संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका की सहायता से पाकिस्तान सरकार के द्वारा हमारी सीमा के निकट स्थापित किया जा रहा है, हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ कभी उस का प्रयोग नहीं होगा और यदि कभी प्रयोग होता है, तो संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका की सरकार उस को रोकने की कोशिश करेगा ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं ने अभी अर्ज किया है कि कैम्प के बारे में न कोई आश्वासन मांगा गया है और न उन्होंने दिया है । जो हथियार उन्होंने दिये हैं, उन के बारे में उन्होंने बार बार कहा है और मैं समझता हूं कि हथियारों के इस्तेमाल के बारे में उन का आश्वासन जारी रहेगा । वे हथियार कहां रखे जाते हैं, कहां कैम्प हों, इस बारे में चर्चा पहले कभी नहीं हुई ।

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Prime Minister has just now said that the military camp on the border is no threat but about the Pakistani soldiers, being trigger-happy as they are, their guns may go up against us. Therefore, do the Government apprehend this, and, if so, may I know whether the Government have taken any steps to protect that part of the frontier against which this military camp is established particularly?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Am I to understand that the hon. Member's rather complicated question is this? That is, are we sufficiently—

Mr. Speaker: He suggests that from the camp one could easily shoot to reach the border, and wants to know whether any steps have been taken to prevent such things happening.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As I understand this question, it is this: have we considered ourselves secure? We do so.

Rubber Plantation in the Andamans

*1531. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempt has been made to start rubber plantations in the Andamans; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A survey party deputed by the Chief Commissioner, and assisted by the officers of the Rubber Board, has toured the Islands and reported that about 10,000 acres in Katchal Islands of the Central Nicobar group and about 3,500 acres in Rutland Islands of the Andaman group are suitable for rubber cultivation. Proposals are being formulated in consultation with the Rubber Board to plant rubber in Rutland Island as a Pilot Project.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know what is the present acreage of rubber cultivation there? What is the area?

Shri Kanungo: There is no cultivation of rubber in Andaman Islands.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know who will finance the first pilot project? Will it be the Government that will finance it?

Shri Kanungo: Yes; the first pilot project will be financed by the Andaman adminstration.

Shri Jinachandran: Is it not a fact that one individaul has been given 5,000 acres and some financial aid and, if so, may I know the reasons and results?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the Ministry of Food and Agriculture also sent a high official to survey the area with a view to find out whether coconut and rubber plantations are possible in that place and, if so, whether the recommendations of the officer have been considered?

Shri Kanungo: I am not aware of it, but then the Chief Commissioner has sent up proposals with our approval and the Rubber Board is merely assisting the Chief Commissioner.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether the land and climate are suitable for rubber plantation in the Andmans and how many labourers will be engaged in the rubber plantations?

Shri Kanungo: This is a small pilot plantation. The climate is supposed to be good and suitable for rubber. There is no local labour available. Transport is not available. Therefore, the pilot project will find out what is the cost of labour and what is the source of labour.

Assam Rifles in Old Palace Compound, Manipur

*1532. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) wheher the attention of Government has been drawn to the demand of some organisations and the general public of Manipur for the vacation of the old palace compound of Manipur from the occupation of the 4th Assam Rifles; and

(b) if so, the action taken on the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) and (b). The Manipur Administration have received representations that with a view to affording access to the general public to a Pond and an old temple in the Old Palace Compound area in Imphal, the 4th Battalion of Assam Rifles, which has been located in that area for the last several years, should be shifted from there.

This, is, however, not practicable for want of suitable alternative accommodation and as heavy expenditure is involved in the construction of new barracks.

The question of taking any action for the vacation of the area does not, therefore, arise at present.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know whether the question of retrocession or handing over of the old palace to the local administration was taken up before the integration of the State of Manipur with the Union of India and whether everything was decided and finalised? If so, may I know why the question was dropped and still the old palace is under the occupation of the 4th Assam Rifles?

Mr. Speaker: Was this matter taken up before the integration? That is what he wants to know.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I cannot say exactly what the matter taken up there was. Of course, the question at the time of integration was separating the properties which belong to the State and the private properties of the Maharaja. If they belong to the State, they still belong to the State: not taken away from the State. If they belong to the Maharaja, then it is different matter.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I point out that this was already finalised?

Mr. Speaker: What does he want? He is more giving information than putting a question. The hon. Prime Minister has just said that if it belongs to the Maharaja, the question of releasing or giving it back arises: it is a different matter. But if it belongs to the State it continues to belong to the State. What is the difficulty?

Shri L. Achaw Singh: Even then, when this question was taken up, the eastern portion of the palace was already handed over to the local administration, and the palace, including the Govindji temple, was not still handed over to the local administration. The people have been already demanding that these places should be released for public use. That is why I want to know why that question has been dropped, or whether it has been dropped altogether?

Mr. Speaker: He wants it to be handed over to the local administration instead of being kept for the army.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is another question. The local administration certainly is in charge of all the State properties, obviously. Then, how that property is used by the local administration—whether it gives it to the army or not—is an internal matter which has no doubt been considered repeatedly. And, as the answer just now given says, it is very difficult for the army situated there to be installed anywhere else. It is a very costly undertaking and therefore it has not been agreed to.

सीमेन्ट के वितरण के लिये परमिट प्रणाली

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*१५३३ { श्री राघा मोहन सिंह : / श्री उस्मान अली खां : / श्री अरविन्द घोषाल :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने सीमेंट का वितरण परमिट प्रणाली पर करने का निश्चय कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और कब से परमिट प्रणाली जारी की जायेगी ; और

(ग) किन-किन राज्यों में यह व्यवस्था जारी की जा रही है ?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The demand for cement which was well within the production capacity during the previous two years began to increase rapidly from the beginning of 1960 and it is now in excess of the availability. As the demand of the States could not be met in full, they were advised to review the cement distribution position in their

territories and take appropriate measures under the State Cement Control Order to ensure equitable distribution among consumers, both public and Government. It is therefore for the State Governments to introduce the permit system or any other step in the matter. According to reports received so far the Governments of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and a Kashmir have reintroduced permit system in their territories.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो सिमेंट की डिमांड बढ़ी है, वह केवल पब्लिक डिमांड के बढ़ जाने की वजह से बढ़ी है या सरकारी कामों की वजह से बढ़ी है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : सब डिपार्टमेंट में डिमांड बढ़ी है, खानगी क्षेत्र में बढ़ी है, सामूहिक क्षेत्र में बढ़ी है और सरकारी क्षेत्र में भी बढ़ी है ।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : परमिट सिस्टम जारी करने से पूर्व क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसा उपाय किया है या सोचा है कि सिमेंट की जो कमी हो रही है, उस का उत्पादन बढ़ा कर पूरा किया जाना चाहिये या फिर बाहर से सिमेंट मंगा कर उसे पूरा किया जाना चाहिये ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जहां तक उत्पादन का संबंध है, सदन को जानकर आनन्द होगा कि पिछले चार सालों में साढ़े चार मिलियन टन्ज से बढ़ कर वह आठ मिलियन टन हो गया है । लेकिन चूंकि देश में विकास कार्यों की रफ्तार बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई है, इसलिये डिमांड भी बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई है और इस को ध्यान में रखते हुए और भी सीमेंट फैक्ट्रियों को लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं ताकि जो हमारा लक्ष्य है, उस तक हम पहुंच सकें ।

श्री खादीवाला : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि सिमेंट की कमी की वजह से राज्य सरकारों की तरफ से जो सिमेंट का वितरण होता है वह बहुत ही कम मात्रा में होता है और इतना सिमेंट किसी को भी नहीं दिया जाता है जिस से कोई मकान पूरा बन सके जिस का नतीजा यह होता है कि जितने भी मकान बन रहे होते हैं वे अधूरे पड़े रहते हैं ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोई ऐसी सलाह राज्य सरकारों को दी जायगी ताकि लोगों को इतना सिमेंट का कोटा तो दिया जा सके जिस से मकान पूरा बन जाय ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : राज्य सरकारों को हमेशा ऐसी सलाह दी जाती है कि जितना माल हो, उस के मुताबिक खर्च करो । जहां तक मकानों के लिये सिमेंट के परमिट देने का सम्बन्ध है, उन को इतने ज्यादा परमिट नहीं दे देने चाहियें जिस से सब मकान जो बन रहे होते हैं, अधूरे रह जायें ।

Shri Thanu Pillai: May we have the English version of this answer to the main question? (*Interruption*)

Mr. Speaker: They want the hon. Minister to read the English answer.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The main answer to the question is in English only, and I read the English answer. Only, I replied to the supplementaries in Hindi. If they want me to repeat the answer in Hindi...

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Shri C. D. Pande

Shri C. D. Pande: The target for the production of cement in the second Plan was 12 million tons. The Government did not give any incentive or did not take care to see that the target was fulfilled, and it remained at 8 million tons instead of reaching 12 million tons. May I know whether the Government have slackened their efforts and, if so, what steps are being taken to achieve the target of 12 million tons?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We never slackened; but the demand fell for two long years, and as I have been repeating on the floor of the House, they had to close down more than 20 per cent of the capacity, and therefore we had naturally to go slow a little.

It was not our choice also: the entrepreneurs would not produce when there is no demand.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know what steps have been taken to supply cement for construction of public buildings, because the construction of the Calcutta University building is being held up for want of cement?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Really speaking, I would request the hon. Member to approach the West Bengal Government. If he wants me to take some steps direct, I will take it up with the West Bengal Government. A university building like that should not be perhaps overlooked and assistance should be given to it.

Special Colour Documentary on Queen Elizabeth's Visit

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*1534. **Shri Sugandhi:**
Shri Osman Ali Khan:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Dharmalingam:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Jinachandran:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exhibition of the special colour documentary on Queen Elizabeth's tour of India scheduled to be released at Madras on the 24th March, 1961 was withdrawn by the Films Division;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what steps Government propose to take to release the documentary at Madras; and

(d) when it is likely to be released?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri A. C. Joshi): (a) and (b). The film has been produced in two versions—the longer one of 5,329 ft and the shorter one of 1961 ft. The shorter version is being shown in cinemas throughout India, including Madras, since 24th March, 1961.

The longer version was prepared under guidance of the Ministry of External Affairs and primarily with the object of presenting it to the Queen. It was also planned to exhibit it in New Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. However, the Government of Madras objected that this version did not give adequate space to the visit to Madras and functions in which the Queen had participated in the State and was likely to be criticised; it is not being shown in Madras at present. Nearly the same type of objection has been raised in Calcutta and Bombay.

(c) and (d): It is being examined whether it is possible to produce a regional version.

Shri Sugandhi: May I know what these documentaries have cost to the Government?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): I would require notice.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: On a point of order. He does not even have the figures of the expenditure incurred on the preparation of these documentaries. When the question is there, he must be prepared to answer all these supplementaries.

Mr. Speaker: This question only relates to its being released or not released in Madras or any other place. He has answered it. He does not say he would not answer; he only wants notice. He does not have the brief here.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether Government expect to receive any income from the exhibition of these two films—the big one as well as the smaller one—and if so, whether they expect it to cover the expenses incurred on the production of these two films?

Dr. Keskar: As far as the standard documentary is concerned, it forms part of our general exhibition of compulsory documentaries and the question does not, therefore, arise. Regarding the bigger documentary, the

documentary has been mainly meant as a kind of political prestige. Besides being presented to the Queen, it will also be exhibited in a number of foreign countries and thus add to our prestige and publicity abroad. From that point of view, it would not be proper to say whether the documentary will pay itself or not, though we do expect to make quite a good sum of money from the exhibition and sale of this documentary outside the country.

Shri Thanu Pillai: When the three States are objecting to the exhibition of the main film, may I know what portion of the visits has been contained there in the 5000 feet and what is the footage allotted for these three States?

Dr. Keskar: The difficulty is, Madras says "you have given more space to Bombay and Bengal". Bengal says "you have given more space to Bombay and Madras" and so on. If we cut one, the other will complain and the reverse will take place if the other is cut. We are trying to see whether a regional version can be prepared to be shown in the various regions.

Shri Thanu Pillai: May I know whether the objection is to the difference in footage of the film or to not having included portions taken in the respective States? Against what are they complaining?

Dr. Keskar: I think both are synonymous, because they wanted most of the items which they considered useful and important that took place in the State to be included, but that would have meant more footage.

Shri Thanu Pillai: The hon. Minister answered that one State critised the other for having more length of footing. May I know whether it is born out of jealousy or it is due to the fact that the film did not contain what was expected by the States?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, there is no question of jealousy in this.

Shri Jinachandran: In view of the uniform importance of such visits to all places, in order to avoid discrimination, will Government fix up a reasonable formula for allocation of footage for each State for such visits?

Mr. Speaker: The Queen is not coming every day.

Shri Jinachandran: Some other dignatories may come.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether these documentaries also show the *durbar* scenes in Jaipur and whether several people have raised objection to this? As a result of this, may I know whether that portion is going to be cut?

Dr. Keskar: No, Sir; that is not being shown.

Indian Tea for U.K.

*1535. **Shri N. R. Ghosh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government appointed Messrs J. Walter Thomson and Co., London to make a survey of the market for Indian tea in the United Kingdom;

(b) if so, whether the report of the survey has been received from them;

(c) what are the important findings and recommendations thereof: and

(d) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The following observations have been made by M/s. Walter Thomson and Co. of London:—

1. The total consumption of tea per head over the past four years has barely risen during

a period of considerable expansion in the domestic economy and the standard of living, Judging from the chang-groups, tea consumption may well fall considerably in the future.

2. India's share of the U.K. market for tea has been gradually falling.

3. The total promotional expenditure for tea in the U.K. is considerably lower than that for other competing drinks.

4. Most of the promotion for tea is in the form of advertising campaigns for individual brands of tea and these do not primarily promote tea itself as a beverage.

5. Tea promotion Campaign by Ceylon may establish its reputation for quality which may well begin to affect the position of Indian tea in the mind of the consumer

They suggested adoption of one of the following approaches to the problem:—

(a) either, promotion of tea drinking as such in the U.K. in collaboration with other producing countries and distributors;

(b) or, India undertaking to promote on her own the consumption of tea as such without reference to the origin of the product;

(c) or, India undertaking exclusively promotion for Indian tea.

Under each head certain recognised media of advertising and public relations had been suggested such as consumer advertising campaign, service of tea at mass gatherings, editorial news service on tea and establishment of Tea Centres.

It has been decided that the Tea Board should undertake promotion for Indian tea in the U.K. on the following lines:—

(i) Consumer advertising campaign.

(ii) Distribution of display material to Retail outlets, restauranta etc.

(iii) Establishment of a first class editorial and news service to run an integrated public relations campaign.

(iv) Organise the supply of well-made good quality tea to mass gatherings etc.

(v) Improve the standard of tea making in industrial canteens, restaurants etc.

(vi) Put up automatic tea-vending machines at various centres in the U.K.

Government have appointed a Tea Adviser in the U.K. to head the Promotional Unit in that country. The Officer is engaged in drawing up a blue-print of the promotional campaign to be undertaken in the U.K.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: May I know whether it is a fact that for Ceylon tea they have got their own propaganda machinery to push up its sales and that we have got no such machinery to boostours teas?

Shri Satish Chandra: The hon. Member is aware that Ceylon has inherited the old apparatus of the International Tea Market Expansion Board. We decided 7 or 8 years ago to dissociate ourselves from that body An attempt is being made to set up our own promotion organisation in U.K.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: Is it a fact that in the continent and in England, good tea means only Ceylon tea and there has been no good propaganda machinery on our side to push up Indian tea as such as good tea?

Shri Satish Chandra: The continental countries which are accustomed to tea habit are West Germany and Netherlands. In these two countries, tea councils are functioning in which Ceylon, India and other producing countries are particiating for joint promotion of tea as such. There has been no propaganda by Ceylon for its own tea in these countries. Of course, it has been there in U.K.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know what fee was charged by Messrs J. Walter Thomson and Company for conducting this survey in London?

Shri Satish Chandra: £450.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that whereas U.K. has maintained a steady rise in her total intake of tea, India has failed to maintain her position as the cheap supplier of tea to U.K.? From 67·85 per cent. it has come down to 49 per cent. at present. If so, what are the reasons for this decline and how do Government propose to counteract it?

Shri Satish Chandra: India continues to be the main supplier and the largest supplier of tea to U.K.

Mr. Speaker: He says, when the intake by U.K. has increased, the export from India has decreased.

Shri Satish Chandra: The intake has not consideably increased. The percentage of Indian tea in the total imports of U.K. has gone down because other sources of supply such as East Africa have come in which did not produce tea before.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that India has undertaken joint publicity for overseas tea market with Ceylon and whereas Ceylon has rather captured markets, India is losing them steedily?

Shri Satish Chandra: India and Ceylon are not carrying on this joint propaganda for the last six or seven years in U.K.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Are we to understand from the statement now made by the Deputy Minister that since the reorganisation of the Tea Board, we have had no establishment, either the Tea Board or any other liaison body, in the U.K. market and that is why we have to appoint this British firm even to make a survey of the market?

12 hrs.

Shri Satish Chandra: The British firm is a firm of advertising consultants. It was consulted and asked by us to prepare a report as to how best we can organise an effective campaign for Indian tea. They have made certain recommendations which are more or less advisory in character. We had asked them to formulate a scheme for us. It has been examined and suitable steps are being taken to have a promotional campaign in the United Kingdom on our own with the help of an Advisory Committee which has been set up in London.

Export of Manganese Ore

*1537. **Shri Achar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Manganese Ore Industry is facing a crisis as there is no demand for this ore from abroad;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large number of mines are closed and if so, the extent of such closures;

(c) whether Government are taking any steps to improve the export position; and

(d) if so, the nature of steps to be taken?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The manganese ore industry has shown signs of improvement during 1960 compared to 1958 and 1959, so far as exports are concerned.

(b) According to the data available in the Indian Bureau of Mines, 98 mines were opened and reopened during 1960 against 86 mines closed as compared to 87 and 98 respectively for the year 1959.

(c) and (d). The steps already taken are the declaration of rebates in railway freight on medium and low grades ores, reduction of royalty, abolition of export duty, announcement of a 3 year Export Policy from 1st January, 1961 to encourage long-term contracts, etc. Further measures may be considered if circumstances so warrant.

Shri Achar: May I know the amount of foreign exchange earned in the last three years? Is it showing a decrease year by year?

Shri Satish Chandra: I have not got the value with me, but the tonnage has definitely increased. The 1960 exports were over 10 million tons as against over 9 million tons in 1959.

Shri Achar: May I know whether the difficulty is due to competitive prices from other places or it is due to the fact that there is no demand for this commodity in the foreign market?

Shri Satish Chandra: There is a demand. That is why a greater quantity has been exported in 1960 as compared to 1958 and 1959.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Recruitment for Public Undertakings

*1520. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 864 on the 30th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any periodical checks are applied by Government to ascertain if the broad and general instructions enunciated by them regarding recruitment in public sector projects run by or under the administrative control of the Central Government, are being properly followed;

(b) if so, how and at what intervals;

(c) whether a representative of the State Government has been duly taken in the Selection Committees, including special *ad hoc* and standing Committees, if any, set up at the Bhilai Steel Plant, Heavy Electricals Plant, Bhopal and National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd., projects for recruitment purposes; and

(d) if so, the number and designations of such representatives?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). It is the policy of the Government to permit the public sector projects to function as autonomous bodies. Accordingly, while they have indicated the broad principles, it is not proposed to interfere with their day to day working and methods of recruitment etc. A copy of the note issued by the Ministry containing broad instructions in this connection is laid on the Table. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 43].

(c) Heavy Electricals Ltd. has a State Government's representative on their ad-hoc Selection Committees and National Newsprint & Paper Mills Ltd. are associating a State Government representative wherever necessary. Bhilai Steel Plant has no State Government representative on its Selection Committee.

(d) The number and designations of Officers of the Madhya Pradesh State Government vary from time to time as per the nominations recommended by the State Government.

Manganese Ore Market

*1526. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that abolition of Barter deals involving export of manganese ore has affected the ore market; and

(b) if so, the manner in which trade has reacted to it?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Matters relating to the export of

manganese ore on barter basis are under examination and no final decision has been taken so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Silica Mines in Wetore (Maharashtra)

*1527. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Silica mines of Wetore in Ratnagiri District (Maharashtra) have closed and nearly 300 to 400 labourers are unemployed for the last three months and are in a very difficult condition;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry why lease owner stopped the mining work of Silica;

(c) if so, the result thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government to start mining work?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (d). One mine named the Vetora Silica employing 100 workers was stopped by the Mines Inspectorate following a fatal accident and bad working conditions. Most of these workmen are reported to have already alternatively employed by the lease owner. No complaints about unemployment have been received.

It is understood that the owner intends working the mine after rectifying the defects pointed out by the Mines Inspectorate.

Textile Designs

*1529. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking help from the Ford Foundation to develop our textile designs; and

(b) if so, how they are helping?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Ford Foundation have provided a grant for the employment of foreign experts for the development of small scale industries, including handicrafts. Accordingly, a foreign expert has been appointed in the All India Handicrafts Board, out of this grant, for developing textile designs etc.

Foundry Forge Plant at Ranchi

*1536. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foundry Forge Plant at Ranchi is proposed to be expanded in collaboration with Messrs Technoexport of Czechoslovakia;

(b) if so, whether agreements have been reached with that agency; and

(c) what are the main terms of the agreements?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 44].

Government Quarters in Minto Road Area

*1538. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Amjad Ali:
Shri Mahagaonkar:
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Government employees who are occupying quarters in Minto Road Area, New Delhi have been served with eviction notices;

(b) whether they are being evicted to create space for the construction of a Janta Hotel;

(c) whether these employees have requested Government to allow them to stay in these quarters till the examinations of their children are over;

(d) if so, the reaction of Government;

(e) whether this was the only land available for the construction of a Janta Hotel; and

(f) whether Government propose to bear the extra expenditure involved

in shifting as the employees are to shift in the interest of the Government?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) and (b). No, Sir. 24 quarters are required to be vacated for clearance of the site for construction of Janata Hotel. The occupants have been or are being allotted alternative accommodation.

(c) and (d). Requests to this effect were received only from three officers. These have been accepted.

(e) The site is most suitable for construction of the Hotel because of its central location between Old and New Delhi.

(f) No, Sir.

Deportation of Indian Doctors from China

*1539. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Sampath:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Dr Vijaya Ananda:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether two eminent Indian doctors living in China have been forced to leave that country;

(b) if so, the details of the same;

(c) whether any protest has been lodged with the Government of China in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (d). According to our information, of the two Doctors, one who worked in Peking is about to leave China and we have seen a press report that the second had recently left for Hongkong. The first is leaving China at his own wishes and with the concurrence of the Chinese Government. Our Embassy in Peking has been discussing and has settled the *modus vivendi* of his departure.

Employment during the Third Five Year Plan

*1540. **Shri Braj Raj Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the impact of provisional census figures now available on Third Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Government have also considered the fact that during the Third Five Year Plan period there will now be nearabout 18 million new entrants to the labour force who shall require jobs in the country and along with some 7 million backlog of labour force from the Second Five Year Plan, jobs will have to be provided for nearabout 25 million labour force to give full employment;

(c) whether reappraisal of the Draft Third Five Year Plan is taking place in view of the alarming situation created by the unprecedented rise in population; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the direction in which the proposed reappraisal will take place?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (d). The impact of 1961 provisional census figures on the Third Five Year Plan is under consideration and would be taken into account while preparing the Report on the Third Five Year Plan.

Citizenship Rights to Goans in India

*1541. **Shri Keshava:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the request on behalf of the Goans residing in India for the grant of citizenship rights;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring about measures for amending the necessary Acts in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Government do not consider any amendments to existing Acts necessary. Goans are treated as *de facto* Indians for all practical purposes and do not suffer from any special disability.

West Bengal Displaced Persons in Dandakaranya

*1542. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Dandakaranya Development Authority has indicated that if West Bengal displaced persons did not move in large numbers to Dandakaranya, the Central Government might revise its policy of large sums of money for the development of the area;

(b) if so, the steps taken to persuade the West Bengal displaced persons for moving to Dandakaranya;

(c) the result thereof: and

(d) what is the position at present?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter was discussed with the Government of West Bengal on the 27th March, 1961.

(c) A phased programme for the serving of notices to the camp families in West Bengal was drawn up.

(d) The response is not satisfactory. During the whole month of March only 57 families have moved to Dandakaranya.

Loans to Dock Labour Boards

*1543. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 958 on the 16th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposals for providing loans to Dock Labour Boards during the Third Plan period; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The draft proposals of Government were circulated to the Dock Labour Boards for their comments. A final reply from the Dock Labour Boards at Bombay and Calcutta is still awaited.

Winding up of the Ministry of Rehabilitation

*1544. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 5 on the 14th November, 1960 and state:

(a) what are the residual problems of the Ministry and to whom are they to be entrusted: and

(b) whether any skelton directorate of the Ministry will be retained and with what Ministry would it be attached?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). A statement showing the items of work transferred to other Central Ministries is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 45]. The bulk of the remaining items of work is expected to be disposed of by the Ministry during the current financial year either by completion or by transfer to the concerned permanent Ministries. The residuary work left at the end of the financial year will

be transferred to some Ministry nominated by the Government for the purpose. The decision in regard to the successor Ministry has not yet been taken. It is proposed to create a separate Cell or Directorate to deal with the residuary work under the successor Ministry.

Paper Manufacturing Machinery

*1545. {Shri Rameshwar Tantia: / Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any offer from an American concern to set up a plant in India for paper manufacturing machinery;

(b) whether it is a fact that a representative of the concern visited Ludhiana recently in this connection;

(c) if so, whether Government have considered the offer; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are not aware whether a representative of the American firm have visited Ludhiana.

(c) and (d). The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Export of Cotton

*1546. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of cotton has declined in 1960;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The export of raw cotton which amounted to 3,29,698 bales in 1959, decreased to 1,86,283 bales in 1960, registering a fall of 1,43,415 bales.

(c). This decline was due to the successive failures of the cotton crop in 1958-59 and 1959-60, which made it absolutely imperative to conserve within the country all varieties of cotton which could be used by the mills, leaving for export only such varieties as could not be so utilised.

F.A.O. Report on Tea trends and Prospects

*1547. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food and Agriculture Organisation has recently submitted a report regarding tea production warning against accumulation of large amounts of surplus tea in the ensuing five to six years, in case the present trends of production, consumption and export continued;

(b) if so, what were the details of its observations and recommendations; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to avoid such accumulation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations issued in 1960 a Commodity Bulletin titled "Tea—Trends and Prospects". The Bulletin contains a detailed study of the trends in production and cosumption of tea in the different countries of the world and an estimate of the probable world surplus of production over consumption. This surplus is estimated at about 88 million lbs. to 110 million lbs. by 1965.

(c) Government do not expect that a surplus of the size forecast will materialise. Taking into consideration the trend in consumption in the West Asian countries as also in the tea producing countries in Asia, the absorption of much of the estimated surplus may not present a serious problem.

Labour Incentives in Public Undertakings

*1548. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of providing incentives to labour in public sector undertakings has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement showing the production incentive schemes which have been introduced in the public undertakings is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 46]. The question of introducing a comprehensive scheme in the producing units is under study and the services of a team of Russian and other experts have been obtained for the purpose. These experts have so far visited sixteen undertakings; a list containing the names of these undertakings is also laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 47]. Their report is awaited.

Import of Raw Cashew-nuts

*1549. { **Shri Achar:** / **Shri Jinachandran:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import quota of raw cashew-nuts used by the cashew-nut processing industry during the current year was reduced very considerably and if so, the extent of reduction;

(b) the quantity of raw cashew-nuts imported into the country in the financial years 1958-59, 1959-60 1960-61; and

(c) whether there is a great rise in the price of raw cashew-nuts as the processing factories are not getting the required quantity of raw material?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kannangara): (a) No, Sir.

(b) 1958-59 — 125400 tons.
1959-60 — 95950 tons
1960-61 — 54836 tons
(April—December 1960)

(c) No, Sir.

Office Accommodation for U.P.S.C.

*1550. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of office accommodation for the Union Public Service Commission and its requirements; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) Total requirement of office accommodation for the Commission is 42,000 Sq. Ft. as against the availability of 38,242 Sq. Ft. Out of the accommodation available, 11,767 Sq. Ft. are not suitable for office purposes. Thus the existing shortage is 15,525 Sq. Ft.

(b) Construction of an additional building has been sanctioned.

Development Council for Machinery Manufacturing Industries

*1551. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** / **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Osman Ali Khan:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to set up a Development Council exclusively to look after machinery manufacturing industries?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A Development Council for Machine Building Industry has already been set up on the 28th March, 1961.

Alumina and Aluminium Plant

*1552. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Alumina and Aluminium Plant is proposed to be set up with Hungarian collaboration;

(b) if so, whether this was discussed with the Deputy Prime Minister of Hungary during his recent visit to India; and

(c) what was the result of these discussions?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The establishing of an Alumina and Aluminium plant with Hungarian Collaboration was discussed with the Deputy Prime Minister of Hungary during his recent visit to India. The matter is still under consideration.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

3294. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the employers of Ahmedabad have not paid their dues on account of contribution towards the Employees' State Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, the total dues on 1st January, 1961; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to recover this amount?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri I. N. Mishra): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 12,316.

(c) Legal action under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, has been taken, wherever necessary.

Foreign Concerns in Chemical Dyes Industry in India

3295. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign companies in the chemical dyes industry in India and;

(b) the amount of profit remitted by them outside India during 1969-60?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Eleven firms with foreign capital participation are engaged in the chemical dyes industry in India. During the year 1959-60, remittances of profit or actual remittances on account of profits were to the extent of Rs. 26,78,051 in respect of seven of them.

Bicycles

3296. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether Government have fixed the target for out-put of bicycles for the year 1961-62?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The Development Council for Bicycle, Sewing machines and Instruments which met on 27th March, 1961 has recommended the following targets for 1961:

12 lakhs units in large scale sector.

3 lakhs units in small scale sector.

Statistics Regarding Agricultural Production

3297. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to a statement made by Shri Shriman Narayan at Coimbatore on the 20th March, 1961 about discrepancies in figures regarding Agricultural production; and

(b) what, if any, are the steps taken by the Government of India to ensure that production figures are accurate as far as possible?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) There have been variations between the estimates of food production obtained from the National Sample Survey data and those obtained on the traditional enumeration methods. The question of how these have arisen was examined by a working group of experts and further studies have been organised by the Central Statistical Organisation to determine the main causes of the discrepancies and to help

in eliminating the causes of error involved in the two methods of estimation. These studies are continuing and a scheme for joint experimentation under the two methods is in hand.

Lime (Citrus) Oil Manufacturing Factory

3298. Shri R. Narayanasamy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any factory has been set up in India for manufacturing lime (Citrus) Oil;

(b) if so, the location and capacity thereof; and

(c) the steps taken for promoting lime oil industry?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). There is no organised unit of production to our knowledge. Government would give all facilities if any party wants to set up such an industry.

Displaced Persons in Camps in West Bengal

3299. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state the number of cases in which doles have been stopped to the displaced persons in camps in West Bengal in the year 1960-61?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): During the year 1960, 48,539 persons left the camps in West Bengal. It is presumed that their names were removed from the camp registers and their doles discontinued.

Punjab and Second Five Year Plan

3300. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the financial allotment for Punjab State for the fifth year of the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount actually utilised during this period;

(c) the percentage of the physical target reached during this period under all heads;

(d) whether any amount was reduced in the fifth year with regard to Central assistance;

(e) if so, to what extent; and

(f) the reasons for the reduction?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Rs. 36.41 crores.

(b) and (c). Not yet available.

(d) No.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

Manufacture of Water Meters

3301. Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how far India is self-sufficient in the manufacture of water meters;

(b) what steps are being taken to attain self-sufficiency;

(c) how many water meters were imported and manufactured indigenously during the last three years; and

(d) what is likely to be the total estimated requirement of these meters by the end of the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) India is at present self-sufficient in so far as water meters of sizes ½" to ¾" are concerned. However, water meters of 1" size are also being produced. The schemes licensed for the manufacture of water meters also cover other types which are not until now being produced in the country viz. the wet dial, rotary, semi-positive and those above above 1" size.

(b) New schemes for manufacture of water meters are encouraged, requests for increase in existing capacity considered on merits and imports restricted as indigenous production develops.

(c) The figures relating to the manufacture and import of water meters during the last three years are as follows:—

Year	Production Nos	Import Nos
1958	40458	17306
1959	41671	7312
1960	54398	4431

(d) No assessment has so far been made about the requirement of these meters by the end of the Third Five Year Plan. The demand for water meters is progressively increasing.

Corruption in C.P.W.D.

3302. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Babniki:
Shri Konhan:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 572 on the 30th November, 1960 and state

(a) whether the Committee appointed to examine the modes of corruption in the C.P.W.D. and to recommend measures for their eradication has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the measures suggested therein;

(c) action taken thereon; and

(d) if not, when the Committee is expected to complete its work?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The Committee has been granted time upto the 30th June, 1961 for completing its work and submitting its report to the Government.

Paper Factory in Andhra Pradesh

3303. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rami Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1029 on the 21st December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have received proposal for establishment of a paper factory from Andhra Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Katcha Thivu Island

3304. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Amar:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Muhammed Elias

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1049 on the 21st December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since ascertained the actual position regarding the possession of the Katcha Thivu Island; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Government will consider taking up this matter at an opportune moment.

भारत-तिब्बत व्यापार

३३०५. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत-तिब्बत व्यापार में कमी आ जाने के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश के तिब्बत सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के निवासी भारतीय व्यापारियों को आर्थिक संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन लोगों ने अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने व अपने पुनर्वास के बारे में संबंधित राज्य सरकार और भारत सरकार को कोई अभ्यावेदन दिये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन अभ्यावेदनों पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा की जा रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) दुर्भाग्यवश चीन के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध बिगड़ जाने और विशेषकर, चीनी अधिकारियों द्वारा प्रतिबन्ध लगाए जाने के कारण, भारत और तिब्बत क्षेत्र के बीच व्यापार को जबरदस्त धक्का लगा है।

(ख) और (ग). इस विषय में कई निवेदन-पत्र (रिप्रिजेंटेशन्स) प्राप्त हुए थे, जिन पर भारत सरकार ने सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया है। भारत सरकार व्यापारियों को तिब्बत के साथ अपना परम्परागत व्यापार करते रहने के लिए सभी सम्भवतः सुविधाएं दे रही है। साथ ही साथ सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकारों ने भी कई ऐसी विकास योजनाएं चालू कर दी है जिनका उद्देश्य सीमान्त क्षेत्रों का विकास करना है और इनसे भारत-तिब्बत व्यापार में कमी होने के कारण जो संकट आ पड़ा है, उसे भी दूर करने में सहायता मिलेगी।

नई दिल्ली के कस्तूरबा नगर में जल संभर

३३०६. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या **निर्माण, आवास और संभरण** मंत्री ८ दिसम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १५२४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या कस्तूरबा नगर (नई दिल्ली) के सरकारी क्वार्टरों में पानी की सुविधा बढ़ाने का निश्चय इस बीच कार्यान्वित कर दिया गया है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (डा० ब० गोपाल रेड्डी) : ३० प्रतिशत से अधिक काम किया जा चुका है और बाकी काम के शीघ्र ही पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।

Hand Knitting Wool Processing

3307. **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present situation about the shortage in supply of raw material to the hand-knitting wool processing Cottage Industry;

(b) whether this Industry is in any way affected due to this shortage; and

(c) what is the total requirement of wool to run the Industry to its full capacity?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Some representations were received about the shortage of raw material experienced by the hand knitting wool processing industry. As a result of the pattern of production of different types of worsted yarn specified for different mills by the Textile Commissioner, it is expected that a balanced supply of knitting yarn will be available. Details about the industry and its requirements of raw materials are being collected, to enable Government to consider the need for any special steps that may be necessary to enable the industry to obtain its raw materials.

Tyre and Rubber Manufacturing Plant at Ballabhgarh

3308. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 206 on the 17th November, 1960 and state how far the scheme to have tyre and rubber manufacturing plant at Ballabhgarh has progressed?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Land has been acquired and the building for the plants is nearing completion. The necessary plant and machinery is expected to arrive shortly and the firm expects to go into production during the current year.

Indian Films Banned by Foreign Countries

3309. Shri Pangarkar: Will **the Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian films were banned by any foreign countries during the year 1960-61; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries and the reasons for banning the films?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes. 36 films were banned during the year 1960-61.

(b) The names of countries and the Indian films banned by them with reasons for banning them, wherever known, are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 48].

Small Scale Industries in Punjab

3310. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan or scheme has been drawn up so that the Small Scale Industries in Punjab do not suffer for lack of raw materials; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A Raw Material Depot has been establish by the National Small Industries Corporation at Ludhiana, on an experimental basis, for supply of iron and steel required by small units in the Punjab.

To meet the immediate needs of small units all over the country, including the Punjab, the State Trading Corporation is importing 40,400 tonnes of steel in various categories, of which 3,018 tonnes have been allotted to the Punjab. These will be delivered to small units by June 1961. In addition, supply of steel under the Small Scale Industries quota equal to 1/3rd of the allocation in categories of sheets, plates, wire, bars and rods, in respect of all the State including Punjab will be arranged on high priority basis by the Iron and Steel Controller with effect from the first half year of the year 1960-61. Arrangements have also been made so that guinine small industrial units can draw steel materials against their pending and uncovered quota certificates from the 90,000 tons of different categories of steel including sheets and wire now available with the Iron and Steel Controller, procured by him on Barter Deal.

किसानों के लिये पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन

३३११. श्री विभूति मिश्र: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या किसानों के लाभ के लिये विभिन्न प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में कृषि संबंधी एक पुस्तक चालू वर्ष के अन्त तक प्रकाशित करने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पुस्तक का मूल्य क्या होगा; और

(ग) उस पुस्तक से किसानों को कितना लाभ होने की आशा है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : (क) चालू वर्ष में, किसानों के लाभ के लिये कृषि के विविध पहलुओं पर विभिन्न प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में कई पुस्तिकायें प्रकाशित करने का विचार है।

(ख) और (ग). इन पुस्तिकाओं पर मूल्य नहीं लगाया जायगा और उन्हें बड़े पैमाने पर किसानों में बांटा जायगा। आशा की जाती है कि इन से किसानों को पर्याप्त लाभ होगा।

Export of "Jeera"

3312. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2179 on the 18th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently 'Jeera' has not been exported to foreign countries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, the names of the importing countries and the exchange earned in respect of it; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the price of 'Jeera' has fallen down due to the closure of booking on South India and export to foreign countries?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 49].

(d) Fall in the internal price of jeera may be due to various factors, but it cannot be solely attributed to temporary closure of Railway booking or to fall in Exports which is not of such order as to affect prices.

Rayon Pulp Factory in Andhra Pradesh

3313. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Rayon Pulp Factory in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the cost and capacity of the Factory; and

(c) the other details in regard to the availability of raw materials etc.?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Balloons for Cosmic Radiation Study

3314. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether balloons launched for cosmic radiation study from the grounds of Osmania University are a success?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The programme undertaken by the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research has had a considerable degree of success. Electronics arrays and nuclear research emulsions have been flown successfully on a number of flights and the data is being analysed at present.

विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के बच्चों को सुविधायें

३३१५. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विस्थापित व्यक्तियों की शिक्षा सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने वाली उजड़ी हुई और न उजड़ी हुई शिक्षा संस्थाओं को अनुदानों के रूप में सरकार ने पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के बच्चों को क्या विशेष सुविधायें दी हैं; और

(ख) उन्होंने किस हद तक इन से लाभ उठाया है ?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री नेहरचन्द बजाज) : (क) और (ख). माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन १९६०-६१ के अध्याय ४ की ओर आकर्षित किया जाता है।

Deprotection to Industries

3316. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some industries have been hard hit by deprotection with effect from the beginning of the year 1960;

(b) if so, the particular industries and reasons for downfall in their production;

(c) the policy adopted by the Ministry in deprotecting particular industries; and

(d) the industries in respect of which deprotection orders are likely to be withdrawn?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government consider deprotection to industries on the merits of each case, on the recommendations of the Tariff Commission, a statutory body set up for the purpose, under the Tariff Commission Act, 1951. Its decisions are implemented with the sanction of the Legislature.

(d) None.

Trade with European Countries

3317. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the balance of trade between India and Italy, Switzerland, France, Belgium and West Germany has improved in favour of India as a result of agreements arrived at, following the visit of the Indian trade Delegation to those European countries; and

(b) if so, the extent of improvement?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). During 1960, as compared to 1959, India's adverse balance of trade with Italy improved to Rs. 16 crores from Rs. 21 crores; with France to Rs. 9.4 crores from Rs. 13.4 crores; with West Germany to Rs. 93 crores from Rs. 100.7 crores but worsened with Switzerland to Rs. 8.5 crores from 7 crores and with Belgium to 10.9 crores from Rs. 8.5 crores. The main features of trade movements between India and these countries between 1959 and 1960 were a decline in imports from Italy, France and West Germany and an increase in imports from Switzerland and Belgium; and an increase in exports to Italy, Switzerland, France, a marginal increase in exports to West Germany and a marginal decline in exports to Belgium as will be clear from the statement below:

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

Country	1959			1960		
	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance
Italy	26,75	5,68	—21,07	24,48	8,33	—16,15
Switzerland	7,98	98	—7,00	9,78	1,28	—8,50
France	21,71	8,26	—13,45	18,13	8,69	—9,44
Belgium	13,60	5,14	—8,46	15,99	5,04	—10,95
W. Germany	120,31	19,56	—100,75	112,70	19,50	—93,11

It is difficult to say as to what extent the slight improvement in our trade position vis-a-vis the Western European countries mentioned above is a direct result of the visit of the India trade delegation during 1959.

Valves and Transmitters

3318. Shri Amar: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many valves and transmitters are lying spare in Stores for the last few years; and

(b) if so, the approximate cost of these valves and transmitters?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). Only three small transmitters and some spare valves of the total cost of about Rs. 40,000 are lying in stock. Out of these, two transmitters costing Rs. 34,600 approximately are likely to be installed at Madras and Calcutta shortly. The third transmitter of 50 watts is a very small used disposal Unit and is meant for soil conductivity tests as and when required.

पुनर्वास मंत्रालय द्वारा मकानों का नीलाम

३३१९. **श्री प० ला० बाकपाल :** क्या **पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय मुसलमानों के उन मकानों को नीलाम कर रहा है जिनमें हिन्दू लोग १९३७ से किरायेदार बन कर रह रहे हैं और जिनका मूल्य दस हजार रुपये से कम है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) अर्जित निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्तियों का निपटारा विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के (प्रतिकर तथा पुनर्वास) अधिनियम १९५४ के अन्तर्गत बनाये गये नियमों के अनुसार किया जाता है। नियमों के अनुसार दी जाने वाली सम्पत्ति (जिसका मूल्य १०,००० से कम हो) धारक्षित मूल्य पर प्राधिकृत विस्थापित अधिभोक्ता को हस्तान्तरित कर दी जाती है। अविस्थापित अधिभोक्ता इस सम्पत्ति को धारक्षित मूल्य पर हस्तान्तरित कराने के पात्र नहीं हैं। जो बायदावें उनके पास हैं उनका नीलाम किया जाता है और उस समय विस्थापित तथा अविस्थापित व्यक्ति भी बोली दे सकते हैं।

Export of Handloom Products to Russia

3320. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the position of trade between India and Russia in Indian hand-loom products during the year 1960 as compared to 1959; and

(b) its future prospects?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No handloom fabrics were exported to Russia during the years 1959 and 1960.

(b) The prospects of export will be examined when future trade agreements are negotiated.

Camp Refugees of West Bengal

3321. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any camp refugees of West Bengal have been sent to Nainital, U.P. during the last three months; and

(b) if so, how many and when?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) Forty-four families in the last week of March, 1961.

New Power-looms in West Bengal

3322. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any permission has been given to the West Bengal State to allot new power-looms; and

(b) if so, when and how many?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Permission to install 855 power-looms was given in March, 1961.

Bengal Deshi Cotton

3323. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of Bengal Deshi Cotton has declined;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). There has been a slight decline of about Rs. 10 per quintal in the price of Bengal Deshi since the middle of March, 1961, as compared to its price earlier.

(c) The decline is said to be due to the fact that the two exports quotas released earlier during the season were exhausted.

Second Bandung Conference

3324. { Shri Sbree Narayan Das: / Shri Radha Raman:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indonesian President Dr. Sukarno has sponsored a proposal to convene second Bandung Conference of African and Asian Heads of States;

(b) if so, whether he has sounded the Government of India in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to such a proposal?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). The Indonesian Government is understood to be obtaining the reactions of various African and Asian governments to a proposal to convene a Bundung-type conference. The Government of India has not yet been approached by the Indonesian Government but in a general way the Indian Charge d' Affaires in Djakarta has been kept informed. The question of Government's reaction does not arise at this stage.

Khadi Gram Udyog Kendra, Agartala (Tripura)

3325. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money received by the Khadi Gram Udyog Kendra, Agartala, Tripura from the Central Government and All India Khadi Commission during the years 1959 and 1960;

(b) the total number of Khadi and Village Industries Centres run by the Khadi Kendra;

(c) the total output of these centres during the above period; and

(d) whether the output is higher than in previous years?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The total amount received by the Khadi Gram Udyog Kendra, Agartala, Tripura, from the Central Government and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission by way of grants and loans was Rs. 99,210 during the year 1959-60 and Rs. 1,26,883.18 nP during the year 1960-61.

(b) Twelve.

(c) 8,103 sq. yards of Khadi during the year 1959-60; 14,487 sq. yards of Khadi and 360 Kilogram of Palm Gur during the year 1960-61.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Development of Machine Building Industries

3326. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the possibilities of developing machine building industries with Hungarian Collaboration/assistance were discussed with the Deputy Prime Minister of Hungary during his recent visit to New Delhi;

(b) if so, what proposals were discussed with him; and

(c) what assistance is expected from Hungary as a result of these discussions?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). During the course of the visit of the First Deputy Prime Minister of Hungary, several topics relating to the possibilities of further expansion of economic relations between the two countries were discussed; among these being the possibilities of collaboration in the field of manufacture of aluminium, seamless tubes, flour mills, pharmaceuticals, sheets glass and detonators. All these matters are, however, still under consideration.

Import of Steel

3327. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to meet the demands of the Small Scale Industries the State Trading Corporation propose to import some steel;

(b) if so, how much and from which countries; and

(c) on what terms the imports are proposed to be made?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The S.T.C. has arranged to import 40,000 tons of steel in different categories from Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Arrangements for import of additional 10,000 tons of steel will be finalised shortly.

(c) Payment for the steel to be imported by the S.T.C. will be made in Indian rupees, and import will be effected by June, 1961.

Quarters in Minto Road Area

3328. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the quarters in Minto Road, New Delhi which were declared unfit for habitation four years ago have now been allotted to Government employees;

(b) if so, the reasons for declaring these quarters unfit for habitation; and

(c) the reasons for making these quarters now fit for habitation?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) to (c). Some quarters in the Minto Road Area were got vacated during the last few years, as they required urgent major repairs. Some of these quarters which were relatively in a better condition have since been repaired and have been re-offered for temporary allotments.

United News of India

3329. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether a News Agency by the name of the United News of India has been recently established; and

(b) if so, what are its constitution and functions?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The United News of India Ltd., is a public limited Company incorporated in Delhi, under the Companies Act, 1956, with the object *inter alia* of establishing and carrying on in India and elsewhere the business of a news agency for the collection and distribution of news to newspapers, periodicals and journals etc. and all similar and incidental trades thereof. According to the Articles of Association of the Company, the first Directors shall, before first annual general meeting of the Company frame rules for the election of Directors which will consist of:

(i) Nine representatives from newspapers on the basis of not more than one representative from the same group or chain and not more than

two representatives from the same city;

(ii) one representative from the journalist employees of the Company;

(iii) two prominent public men elected by shareholders;

(iv) one person may be co-opted by the Directors.

The aforesaid rules shall regulate the election of the Directors after the retirement of the first Directors.

At the first annual general meeting of the Company recently held, the following were elected to the Board of Directors:

Shri G. A. Johnson—*Chairman*

Shri Tushar Kanti Ghosh
Shri Ashok Kumar Sarkar
Shri G. Narasimhan
Shri K. C. Sharda
Shri K. K. Jha
} *Directors*

Watch Factory in Jammu and Kashmir State

3330. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jammu and Kashmir State Government have sought installation of watch factory in the State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Director of Industries, Jammu and Kashmir has recommended a scheme from a Private party for the manufacture of watches in the Small Scale Sector. This scheme is under examination.

Central Research Institute for Tea Industry

3331. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Centrel Research Institute for the Tea Industry will soon be formed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be formed?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The question of organizing tea research in more important tea growing regions is being examined in consultation with the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(b) and (c). Do not arise at this stage.

Indian Tea for Iran

3332. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Iran has stopped buying tea from Ceylon; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to push Indian Tea into Iran market?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Government have no precise information about the attitude of Iran towards Ceylonese tea. The fall in exports of Indian tea to Iran in recent years is due to the measures taken by the Iranian Government to protect and expand indigenous production. Delegations from India visited Iran in 1957 and 1959 with a view to promoting larger intake of Indian tea by Iran. At the invitation of Tea Board, Tea Delegation from Iran visited India in 1959 and 1961. The Iranian Government are now intending to sign a trade agreement with India and the matter is under consideration.

Prices of Cloth

3333. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has been considering a proposal

to license the cut piece cloth trade to check fraudulent measures adopted by the traders; and

(b) if so, what decision has since been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Rent Arrears in Delhi and New Delhi

3334. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of arrears of rent payable to Government in 1959-60 and 1960-61 in respect of Government-owned houses and shops in Delhi and New Delhi separately; and

(b) the steps taken to collect the arrears?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) Information in respect of the premises under the Directorate of Estates is as follows:

Amount in lakhs of rupees

	Houses	*Shops*
Arrears on 1-4-59	35·0	4·35
Arrears on 1-4-60	37·0	4·75
Arrears on 28-2-61	43·0	
Arrears on 31-3-61		4·66

(b) *Residences*—The bulk of arrears in respect of residential accommodation repreaents the amount for which the intimation of recovery is awaited from the disbursing officers. The Departments concerned are reminded to speed up the intimations of recoveries. Other cases are pursued in suitable manner.

Shops.—Demand notices under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958 have been served and certificates issued to the Collector, Delhi for effecting recovery from those who are not regular in payment. Allotments have also been cancelled in several cases where the allottees are persistent defaulters.

Fertilizer Factory in Tanjore, Madras

3335. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a fertilizer factory in Tanjore District of Madras States; and

(b) if so, whether the site has been chosen and when the work will start?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). A request received from a private party for setting up a superphosphate plant in Tanjore District is under consideration.

Central Government Employees in Madras

3336. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government employees in the Madras city;

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct houses for them; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) There are 1579 Central Government employees in Madras City belonging to Departments for whom no separate pool of accommodation is to be created.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

Houses for Madras State Government Employees

3337. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loan assistance has been given to Madras Government

during the Second Five Year Plan period so far for construction of houses for the employees of the State Government;

(b) if so, what amount has been given; and

(c) the number of houses built under this scheme?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 80 lakhs.

(c) Out of a total of 264 residential units sanctioned for construction so far under this Scheme, at an estimated cost of about Rs. 29 lakhs, construction is in progress on 96 units at Kilpauk and work is being taken up in respect of the remaining 168 units at Todhunternagar.

Production of Wattmeters

3338. **Shri Achar**: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licence has been issued to an Indian concern for producing wattmeters in India in collaboration with a Japanese Company; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The following firms are licensed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the manufacture of electricity meters in collaboration with Japanese Companies:

(1) M/s. Jaipur Metal and Electricals Ltd., Jaipur.

(2) M/s Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Bangalore.

(3) M/s Das Motors Private Ltd., New Delhi.

(4) M/s. Hindustan Investment Corporation Ltd., Calcutta.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix V, annexure No. 50].

Newsprint Factory in Kangra

3339. **Shri Achar**: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether necessary foreign exchange and collaboration have been negotiated and settled for the proposed newsprint factory in Kangra District?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Not yet, Sir.

Exports to West Germany

3340. **Shri Achar**: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is considerable fall in the Indian exports to West Germany of several items, especially textile, tea and manganese ore;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a fall; and

(c) the steps, if any, Government propose to take to improve the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c). India's total exports to West Germany and of cotton textiles, tea and manganese ore during the last three years were as under:

	Rs. lakhs		
	1958	1959	1960
Total exports to West Germany	14,83	19,56	19,59
of which			
Cotton textiles	6	16	41
Tea	1,45	1,91	1,34
Manganese ore	65	31	28

Cotton textile exports have shown a steady increase which is partly due to some relaxation in the German import restrictions. Tea exports which showed an improvement in 1959 declined in 1960 largely as a result of a fall in production in India. Manganese ore exports have been declining over this period. This decline has been due to: (a) a decline in total imports into Germany of manganese ore from all destinations and (b) the recent trend for Indian manganese ore prices to be out of

line with the prices at which it can be imported there from other sources.

The position of our exports to West Germany is periodically reviewed and suitable steps will be taken, if necessary.

Cinema Halls as Evacuee Property

3341. Shri B. N. Kureel: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some cinema halls under the Central Government as evacuee property;

(b) if so, the places where they are located; and

(c) how they are controlled?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and the same would be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Education During Third Five Year Plan

3342. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the latest census results showing a large increase in the population the Planning Commission have recently reviewed the Third Plan allocation for (i) primary education, (ii) adult literacy and (iii) Women's education; and

(b) to what extent have these allocations been raised?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) The significance of the census results in different sectors in the Third Plan is, at present, being assessed.

(b) Does not arise.

Bandung Conference

3343. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Afro-Asian solidarity conference commenced at Bandung on the 10th April, 1961;

(b) if so, whether India is participating in the conference; and

(c) who is representing India at the conference?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). Government have seen reports in the press about the meeting of the Council for Afro-Asian Solidarity being held at Bandung in Indonesia. This is a non-governmental organisation and Government have no specific information about Indian participation in it.

Rehabilitation of Kashmiri Muslims from Tibet

3344. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kashmiri Muslims repatriated from Tibet so far;

(b) whether they have all been rehabilitated; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this direction?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) About 700 Kashmiri Muslims have been repatriated so far.

(b) and (c). In consultation with Jammu and Kashmir Government it has been decided to disperse the Kashmiri Muslims who are at present in Kalimpong to that State. So far 292 including minors have already been sent to Srinagar and the rest will follow shortly. The Jammu and Kashmir Government have made necessary arrangements for their temporary stay for the present in tents and serais. They have been requested to assist in the rehabilitation of these Kashmiri Muslim evacuees from Tibet in that State. Schemes for their rehabilitation will now be considered by that Government.

Cottage Industries in Mysore

3345. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial help given by the Central Government to the

State of Mysore for the development of Cottage Industries during 1959-60 has been fully utilised;

(b) if so, the names of industries developed during the same period; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

12.02 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

Breakdown of Power Supply in Delhi on 13-4-1961

Mr Speaker: I have received notice of two or three adjournment motions and also a calling attention notice notice saying:

> "Immediate need to discuss the worst power crisis in Delhi due to major break-down in Nangal Power Supply."

It is also said:

> "It is feared that the supply may not be restored for a few months if the defect was of a serious nature."

A copy of the *Statesman* has also been given to me where it is said in bold headlines:

> "Power failure affects half of Delhi — Supply from Nangal breaks down—water supply suspension."

What is the position?

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): May I, Sir...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If hon. Members have any information other than what they find in the newspapers I will allow them to put a question. They need not support what is said in the newspapers. Newspapers are available to all. Therefore, if they have not got any independent information, I will call upon the hon. Minister to state what exactly is the present position.

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Sir, the position is, Delhi is getting 20,000 kw power from Nangal and 60,000 kw is being generated by the Delhi Power Station itself.

Yesterday, at about 7.30 P.M. supplies from Nangal failed all of a sudden. The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking took it to be a short interruption and, therefore, waited for about ten minutes for restoration of supply. But no news was available as to the reason or the cause of the failure of supply from Nangal.

The supply from Nangal is fed directly in the Civil Line Area, Kingsway, a portion of Karol Bagh, Najafgarh Industrial Area and the South of Delhi. Almost half of the requirements of the Delhi Water and Sewage Board are also met by Nangal supplies. The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking authorities took immediate steps for the restoration of supply to essential services like hospitals, aerodromes and transmitting stations of A.I.R. Fully supply to the water works was restored at about 12.10 A.M. By 11 P.M. supply to all the areas except Defence Colony was restored by bringing into service the stand-by plant, which the Delhi Station had here. Street-lighting was also switched on at about 10 P.M. Delhi Contonment was immediately switched over to "A" Station and, therefore, the supply was not materially affected in that area.

It is understood that the failure of Nangal supply is due to a breakdown of about a dozen towers about three miles from Karnal towards Delhi on the Nangal-Delhi transmission line, due to a dust storm in that area. Full report of the incident is not yet avail-

[Shri Hathi]

able as the engineers are on site and it has not been possible to get the exact details from them. It is estimated that normal supply conditions can be restored—not after two or three months as is mentioned in the notice of adjournment motions—only after a week or two by construction of a diversion transmission line. In the meantime, the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking would meet all essential power supply by working upon the stand-by plant which gives them 10,000 kw. It will have to resort to staggering and shedding of loads during peak hours in different colonies for short durations in rotation—may be 10, 20, 30 or 40 minutes at times. The Undertaking hopes to introduce its programme of staggering and shedding of load within a couple of days.

The public and Government offices are being requested to extend their co-operation by keeping their power requirements to the minimum possible. The Delhi Supply Undertaking will see that normal conditions are restored as soon as possible, as soon as the diversion lines are ready.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir,....

Mr. Speaker: An elaborate statement has been made by the hon. Deputy Minister. Has the hon Member any further information?

Shri Hem Barua: I want one clarification. In view of the assurance given by the hon. Deputy Minister that there would be arrangements made to supply power to areas where the Nangal power supply has failed, and in his statement he also said that power could not be supplied yesterday in the Defence Colony, may I know whether this arrangement would embrace the Defence Colony also? May I also know how long this Nangal Project would take to recuperate from the defect or to make it up?

Mr. Speaker: The hon Minister may note down the points.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): In the newspapers it is also stated—you might have seen it—that there will be no water supply for four hours today. It is stated that water supply will remain suspended today from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. and that this has been necessitated due to the breakdown in the suply of power to the Wazirabad Pumping Station. Sir,—you will remember better than me—in this House we discussed an adjournment motion, which you were kind enough to admit, about the water supply position in Delhi I want to know what steps have been taken by the Government to have self-sufficiency in the matter of water supply and also to improve the position of power supply in Delhi. When this question has been engaging the attention—both power supply and water supply—of the Government—it is not only in Delhi even DVC failed in Calcutta.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Is this suspension of water supply due to power failure?

Shri Hathi: As I have said in my detailed statement, half of the power required for this water works was given by the Nangal supply. But by 12.10 A.M.—that is, today—that supply has been restored. So, there is no difficulty so far as power supply to this water works is concerned. But the supply will have to be staggered for other areas—for 20 minutes, 30 minutes or even 40 minutes.

श्री बृजराज सिंह (खेरी) : आप कहते हैं कि वाटर वर्क्स को आपने बिजली सप्लाई कर दी है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि फिर आज ११ बजे से ३ बजे तक बम्बे क्यों बन्द कर दिये गये हैं ?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether Government has ensured that the stand-by plant would be able to supply sufficient energy for feeding the areas which were served by the Nangal supply? May I also know why it was that the Government did not

keep vigil to ensure perennial supply from Nangal and this has happened?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that it was due to dust-storms.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): The hon. Minister has stated that the power supply would be augmented by the commissioning of the stand-by. If it is a thermal plant, is there sufficient coal supply for commissioning the stand-by? Or, if it is an oil thermal plant, may I know whether sufficient oil is ensured for it?

Shri Hathi: So far as the stand-by is concerned, we will be getting 10,000 kw. That we shall be getting only during the peak hours. During the day there is no difficulty. For the peak hour they have sufficient material to run this.

Shri Braj Raj Singh rose—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has made a detailed statement. He has also stated that the repairs will not take more than two weeks, instead of two or three months, as mentioned in the motion

Shri Braj Raj Singh: But we must know....

Mr Speaker: Order, order. After all, it looks as if anything is good enough to bring in an adjournment motion in this House. What can be done here I do not know whether a stage will come when either through yogic research or some other research it will be possible for people to control duststorms from here. It may be possible. Today it is not possible. I am not giving my consent to it. The hon. Minister has assured the House that every step will be taken, and the Government is a responsible government. I have allowed the subject to be brought to the notice of the House because it is a serious matter. The hon Minister did not try to evade the questions, nor did he justify it. He has given all the facts and said, "I will certainly look into it". The limit of two weeks is the maximum. As early as possible, he will certainly try to do everything in his power to improve the situation.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Let him place a statement on the Table about the enquiry which is being conducted by the engineers on the spot.

Mr. Speaker: Every small thing need not be brought up here. I have no space.

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

The Tea (Amendment) Rules

The Minister of Industries (Shri Manubhai Shah): On behalf of Shri Kanungo, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following rules under sub-section (3) of Section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953:—

(i) The Tea (Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. GSR 452 dated the 1st April, 1961.

(ii) The Tea (Second Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. GSR 453 dated the 1st April, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No LT-2634/61].

Agreements between Messrs. Hindustan Machine Tools Limited and Messrs Limex of German Democratic Republic and Messrs. Renaults of France and agreements between the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited with Messrs. Technoexport of Czechoslovakia.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:

(i) Agreement dated the 6th March, 1961 between Messrs. Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore and

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

Messrs. Limex of German Democratic Republic for the manufacture of different kinds of machine tools; [Placed in *Library*, See No. LT-2835/61].

(ii) Agreement dated the 16th March, between Messrs. Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Banglore and Messrs. Renaults of France for the manufacture of special purpose machine; [Placed in *Library*, See No. LT-2836/61]

(iii) Agreement dated the 7th February, 1961 between the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi and Messrs. Technoexport of Czechoslovakia for the preparation of the Detailed Project Report for the first phase of the third stage of the Foundry Forge Plant at Ranchi Bihar; [Placed in *Library*, See No. LT-2837/61]

(iv) Supplemental Agreement dated the 31st March, 1961 between Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi and Messrs. Technoexport of Czechoslovakia for the supply of spare parts for the first stage of the Foundry Forge Plant including 2,600 tons hydraulic press and roll machining and heat treatment shop; [Placed in *Library*, See No. LT-2838/61].

(v) Supplemental Agreement dated the 31st March, 1961, between the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi and Messrs. Technoexport of Cbechoslovakia for the supply of machinery and equipment for the establishment of the second stage of the Foundry Forge Plant, inclusive of roll machining and heat treatment shop and spares thereof; [Placed in *Library*, See No. LT-2839/61].

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND FOURTH AND HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH REPORTS

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Finance:—

(i) Hundred and fourth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-sixth Report on Government of India Mints and Assay Department.

(ii) Hundred and eighteenth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-fifth Report on the Ministry of Finance—Department of Expenditure.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SIXTY-THIRD REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 13th April, 1961."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 13th April, 1961."

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): In that report the discussion of two

motions has been put down namely, the report on the working of the University Grants Commission and the Union Public Service Commission. Two months ago, when we had a meeting to select the subjects to be put down for discussion in this session, we decided to appoint a sub-committee. In that subcommittee we suggested the discussion of the 17th and 18th reports of the Indian Labour Conference in this session. But I find that that item has not been put down for discussion. I would like to know whether there is any chance of those reports coming up for discussion.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The Report does not deal with that. In this Report we only allot time. Regarding the motions which will come up, that has not been decided. That is a separate thing. The hon. Member has not understood it properly.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I have looked into it properly. If they do not find a place in the Report for allomt of time, there is no chance of their coming in atall.

Mr. Speaker: The point is this. The Business Advisory Committee does not decide as to what items ought to be brought up by the Government or any hon. Member before this House. This Report only allots time for those items which are taken up. Even now it is open to the hon. Minister to take up the suggestion of the hon. Member. If the sub-committee has already decided it, that should be given preference. The hon. Minister will consider that matter.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I will consider that matter.

Mr. Speaker: When the business for next week is going to be announced tomorrow, the hon. Minister will consider the suggestion that has now been made. Now the question is:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 13th April, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*—*Contd.*

MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for grants under the control of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel. Does the hon. Minister want to initiate the discussion?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

DEMAND NO. 83—MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

"That a sum not exceding Rs. 36,48,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND NO. 84—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,90,75,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND No. 85—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceding Rs. 37,19,51,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Department and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND No. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceding Rs. 72,16,91,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Mr. Speaker, the other day Shri Manubhai Shah, the Minister of Industries, while replying to the debate on the Demands of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, stated that in order to build India we should build machines. He also stated that he based his policy on six pillars. Until and unless the raw materials for building up these machines, the basic raw iron, are available, I am afraid the six materials, namely, coal, steel and pillars will sink due to subsidence, which generally happens in coal-mines.

Sir, I will briefly refer to coal and then will come to steel and oil. With regard to coal, there is the statement which the hon. Minister made in December last regarding the coal policy during the Third Five Year Plan. We tried to discuss that statement and gave notice of a motion but, unfortunately, neither in the last session nor during this session could it be taken up for discussion. I find there is deviation from the industrial policy statement with regard to certain contiguous areas to the private sector. I do not know under what circumstances the hon. Minister was forced to make that statement. In that statement there is only one term, and that is "national interest". With regard to coal, if national interest has to be taken into consideration, I am afraid we will have to develop our mines only in the public sector. This was the policy laid down in the Second Plan, which was in accordance with the industrial policy statement. I do not know what made the hon. Minister to deviate from that. Just in the wake of that statement only the other day, the Bengal Coal Company, a British concern, of which the managing agents are Messrs. Andrew Yule and Company, have announced their intention to increase their capital. They have announced the issue of Rs. 60 lakhs of debenture shares. That means, the Bengal Coal Company is going to expand its mining operations in the private sector. The Bengal Coal Company is already mining metallurgical coal with is required for our steel industry. So, we are going to give more concessions to these foreign companies in a vital sector. Today we are faced with shortage of metallurgical coal and so we have to conserve it and utilize it in a very judicious way. I do not know why this permission was given to the Bengal Coal Company. There seems to be some deviation which is thought of by the Government. If they were to do that, they should have seen that the Parliament had an opportunity to discuss. The hon. Minister should have insisted that discussion should take place before any deviation of the industrial policy statement, which has been approved by the House, takes place. Unfortunately he has not done so.

Coming to the target for the coal industry during the Third Five-Year Plan period, the target has been set down at 97 million tons. While working out the target for coal in the Third Five-Year Plan, we should take into consideration the various industries that are going to come up and the fuel requirements in our country because so far, till this day, the chief supplier of energy is coal. 85 per cent of the energy generated in our country is by means of coal. Therefore it is very essential that while working out the target this point should have been borne in mind and taken into serious consideration by Government.

Looking at the target from the angle of industrial development that is going to take place in our country, I find that this target of 97 million tons is not sufficient. It has to be increased otherwise, what is going to happen is the same position which we have witnessed during the last year of the Second Five-Year Plan, namely, some factories partially closing down or closing down for want of coal supply. It may be said that it is due to the transport bottleneck. But the same position is likely to occur if we are not going to increase our target during the Third Five-Year Plan from 97 million tons to at least 120 or 130 million tons.

With regard to the allocation for the additional coal to be raised, I find that it is 20 million tons for the public sector and 17 million tons for the private sector. When the Draft Third Five-Year Plan was placed before this House I was very happy to see that Rs. 138 crores have been allotted for the development of coal mines in the public sector. But I was only entertaining hopes which were destined to be dis-appointed. I had thought that all the 37 million tons of additional coal that will be raised during the Third Five-Year Plan will be in the public sector because I worked out on the basis of Rs. 40 per additional ton of coal raised and found that this amount of Rs. 138 crores was sufficient for raising 37 million tons of additional coal in the Third Five-Year Plan period. But when some figures were given by the Planning Commission and when we got the breack-up of this figure of Rs. 138 crores we were astounded because out of these Rs. 138 crores something was provided for the development of the workshop in the coal mines, Rs. 10 crores were for the centralised aerial ropeway and another Rs. 10 crores for prospecting and for advanced work for the Fourth Five-Year Plan. This was how it was given. Only Rs. 60 crores or Rs. 70 crores were provided for the development of the public sector. The rest was given to the private sector.

Today we are going to discuss the question of nationalisation of coal mines in the private sector and in that connection I would be able to point out certain other things, but it will suffice for me to mention in the debate here only two facts about this. It was very injudicious on the part of the Government to have allowed the private sector to raise 17 million tons of additional coal during the Third Five-Year Plan. Their production should have been pegged. There should have been a proportionate increase in the public sector. What is happening now is this. We were to raise during the Second Five-Year Plan 25 per cent of the total production and now we are going to raise only 33 per cent during the Third Plan period. On the other hand, it should have been more. It should have gone up to 50 per cent if nationalisation of the coal mines is not possible now.

I had been looking at the per capita consumption of coal in various countries. In our country the per capita consumption of coal is only 1 ton whereas in Japan it is one ton and in the United Kingdom it is 4.5 tons. If we have to consume coal at the rate at which it is being consumed in England, we will have to raise annually nearly 2,000 million tons of coal. That shows to what great extent we have to go ahead with the development of coal because that is the only source

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

of supply of energy until Shri Malaviya gives us oil. Till then this is going to be the main source of supply for our energy. Even taking the figure in the Japan into consideration we will have to raise not less than 450 million tons per year. We have to make much headway if we have to catch up with the other industrial countries. That only shows that the target which has been fixed by the Planning Commission for the Third Five-Year Plan does not stand scrutiny at all.

Now I come to another question. In the public sector by the end of 31st March, 1961, we have spent something like Rs. 58 crores or Rs. 60 crores. Basing our calculation at Rs. 40 per ton as investment for raising a ton of coal, we find that there is no correlation between the amount invested and the result produced. This needs an explanation. We have invested huge sums of money in the National Coal Development Corporation. We have given them sufficient foreign exchange. Therefore, we would like to know as to how it is that the production, we would like to know as to how it is that the production does not bear any relation to the amount spent. This is very essential; otherwise, we cannot exercise proper check over the amount spent in the public sector.

Then I come to the question of the low temperature carbonisation plant. This was to be installed at Kothagudium during the Second Five-Year Plan itself, but what has happened is that for want of a few lakhs of rupees of foreign exchange this was deferred. It was not taken up during the Second Five-Year Plan. Then they included it in the Third Five-Year Plan. But when we asked a question as to what has happened to the low temperature carbonisation plant, we got the reply that it was not possible to put it down in view of the foreign exchange difficulties. Can we not find a few lakhs of rupees of foreign exchange for this? This low temperature carbonisation plant is very essential for our country for supplying domestic fuel. It will suply not only domestic fuel but there are other useful by-products like diesel fuel but there are other useful by-products like diesel oil, tar and other things which could be got from it. How is it that priority is not being given to it? If you are not going to supply soft coke for domestic fule, people will go on burning cattle dung and firewood. They will be used for domestic fuel. That way you are going to denude your forests. On one side you are going to denude the forests for firewood and for supplying domestic fuel and, on the other, you give a slogan and spend so much money on afforestation. Here lies the curse. If the problem is considered properly and if right steps are taken at the proper time, you will not have any difficulty. Cattle dung will be saved for using it as manure and thus raising agricultural production. Our forests could be saved if only we take up this low temperature carbonisation plant. I hope that at least during the Third Five-Year Plan Plan sufficient emphasis will be given on it and this low temperature carbonisation plant will be taken up.

Then comes the question of the utilisation of the middling from the washery and of slack coal from the coal mines. This is not a very easy problem. This is a very important problem, because during the process of raising coal by mechanisation to which we are going to resort more and more, we are going to get slack coal to the extent of 33 per cent. The middlings from washeries are going to be somewhere between 25 to 30 per cent. Therefore the utilisation of this slack and middling should be properly thought of and a proper method should be utilised. I have no alternative except to suggest that all stationary boilers should utilise only this middling.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has taken fifteen minutes. He should now try to conclude.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I want another ten minutes.

Mr. Speaker: All right, he may take ten more minutes.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I have touched only one problem, Sir.

I understand that the Coal Council—had appointed a sub-committee and that sub-committee has submitted its report to the Government. I do not know at what stage of consideration it is. I hope Government will consider that report quickly and see that proper steps are taken, so that there need not be accumulation of slack and middling.

Sir, on account of the transport bottleneck one million tons of coal is going to be transported from Bihar-Bengal coal fields to west coast and southern regions by ships from Calcutta. I do not know why other methods have not been thought of. I suggest that the target of the Singareni Collieries should be raised by one million tons. The targe: for the Third Five Year Plan is something between 5.6 million tons to 6 million tons per year. If you could raise it to 7 million tons, the south could be supplied without difficulty from these collieries. Thereby we will be saving a lot of transport. By sending coal through ships, the cost to the consumer in the west coast and the south is going to be high. Even if Singareni Collieries are not in a position to meet this requirement, we have got coal-bearing areas extending to 800 square miles in the Andhra region. These could be easily exploited. I have been writing to the Planning Commission requesting them to see whether the target for the Singareni colleries could be raised to 7 million tons.

Simply because the management of that company stated that they had no physical capacity, you agreed with them. Could you not ask them what the reasons were? When we go to discuss the matter with the State Government representative, they say: we have to get for the development of this mine finances from the Government of ndia; they have been putting so many hurdles in giving that; even in sanctioning the amount allotted during the First Plan they have given us a lot of headache and during the Second Plan period as well, for two or three years after the commencement of the plan they could not enter into an agreement with regard to participation in the capital. They point out all these difficulties. To the Planning Commission they say they do not have the physical capacity. When we discuss the matter with the State Government representatives, they give the reason that we do not get adequate finance from the Government. Therefore, if you want to avoid transport bottleneck, if you want to avoid extra expenditure involved in transporting coal from Bengal-Bihar coal-fields to the South, the easiest and simplest method is to increase the production of Singareni coal-fields. With regard to supply to the West coast, the Madhya Pradesh and Maharastra coal-fields could be developed and one million tons raised.

In this connection I would like to refer to the recent controverysy between the Ministry of Steel and the Railways. The Steel Ministry says that there is coal, but it could not be moved because of transport bottleneck and shortage of wagons. The Railway Ministry was saying that they had given the wagons asked for by the Coal Controller. This controversy has been going on. The Cabinet is seized of this matter and a small sub-committee has been appointed. But over and above this I want a small and responsible committee to go into this question to find out whether it is short supply of coal or short supply of wagons. The responsibility should be squarely placed and the persons responsible should be strongly dealt with. Otherwise, this is going to be repeated every year of the Third Five Year Plan.

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Because we are not able to supply adequate quantity of coal to the industries in the South, they have been asked to switch over to furnace oil. What is this economy? What is the policy of Government? Is it so easy to switch over to furnace oil? The industries have to change their furnaces. What about the economics of this? Firstly foreign exchange will have to be spent for getting furnace oil which in today's condition it would not be wise on the part of Government to do, when we have got abundance of coal. If you calculate the thermal value of 1 lb. of furnace oil and 1 lb. of coal, and compare it you will find that though the thermal value of oil may be more, the cost is going to be very huge. It is going to affect the industries? It is going to put up the cost. I read in the papers a month or so back that a sub-committee at the Secretariat level had decided against furnace oil. I hope the hon. Minister will clarify this point.

Then I come to the question of uniform price of coal at all railheads. This has assumed some importance now and I would draw the attention of Estimates Committee. The Estimates Committee had clearly recommended some four or five years ago that this question should be thought of and had recommended that coal should be sold at a uniform price at all railheads. That recommendation was turned down. Now they have taken up this matter. I hope soon there will be a policy statement to the effect that coal would be supplied at all rail heads at a uniform price. Otherwise, what happens is this. The industries in the south will be at a disadvantageous position, in view of the fact that 80 per cent of coal raised in our country is from Bihar-Bengal coalfields.

Sir, while on this subject, I have to refer to a few grievances of the workers in the coal-mines in the public sector. There should be formation of works committee in all the coal-fields. I do not know why it has not been done. Industrial relation is the responsibility of the Government of India. I do not know why these committees have not been set up. If you want more production at every pit, production committees should be set up. Quarters should be constructed for the miners, because the existing housing conditions are very bad. With regard to water-supply it has been hanging fire in Bokaro and Kargeli coal-fields for a very long time and I do not know whether the negotiations with the Coalmines Welfare Organisation has been finalised.

Then I come to the question of likely retrenchment in the Coal Controller's Office. I am told that some job evaluation has been done of the staff there and some 125 men are going to be retrenched. When job analysis is done it should be done in cooperation with the employees there. I hope the Minister will stop this retrenchment. If the coal target is going to be raised to 97 million tons during the Third Five Year Plan, there will be increase in work in the Coal Controller's Office and this staff could be utilised. I would suggest that the recognition of the Coal Workers' Union may be considered more sympathetically. This question has been there for a very long time.

With regard to the amalgamation of small collieries there was a committee which went into the question and the report of the committee was accepted in principle. It was also said that legislation was going to be undertaken and that the small collieries would be amalgamated where they do not go in for voluntary amalgamation. I need not repeat here what all has been said in that report with regard to small collieries. But suddenly now the hon. Minister comes and tells us that they are not thinking of legislation in view of the fact that the production has to be increased. If production is to be increased from small collieries, it could

be done only if they are properly amalgamated. The committee has said that at least 10,000 tons a month should be raised by a mine if it is to be an economic unit. Therefore I would urge upon the hon. Minister to see that legislation is brought forward early for the amalgamation of these small collieries.

Then I come to oil. We were told with regard to the Barauni Refinery that the detailed project report would be available by the end of February, 1961. And now we are told that it would take some time more. I understand the difficulties of the hon. Minister that where foreign experts have to be dealt with, these things cannot be adhered to. But every day of delay is going to cost us very much. Therefore, when the project report is being delayed, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to see that certain other ancillary works are taken up immediately and completed, so that when the detailed project report comes we could accelerate the pace of the work.

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): That is exactly what they are doing.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: So far as Cambay and Ankleshwar oil is concerned, there seems to be some delay with regard to the setting up of a refinery at Gujarat. This has to be expedited. The hon. Minister told us in the Consultative Committee that full-scale production cannot be undertaken in Ankleshwar until and unless 120 wells are dug and all this oil which is there is also tested. Whatever it may be, I am still firmly of opinion that two refineries may be set up, a small refinery at Cambay and a bigger one at Ankleshwar, so that this crude oil which we get in the meantime before the big refinery goes into production could be refined at the small refinery at Cambay. Transport of Cambay oil by pipe will be very uneconomical, because this has got 14 per cent paraffin wax and this cannot be sent through the pipes to Bombay unless we have boosting and pumping stations at various places. And this boosting and pumping station means that we will have to have a power station with at least 2,000 kilo-watts, and four stations of such size have to be set up. Gujarat is already a power-shortage stricken State. If in that State you are going to utilise power for boosting and pumping this oil, it will be difficult. Therefore, I would ask the hon. Minister to see that this Cambay oil is refined in a refinery in Gujarat itself. I am suggesting this not from a parochial or any such consideration but purely on the basis of economics, because sending Cambay oil to the Bombay refinery would be very uneconomic.

I am glad and I welcome the decision of the Government that there shall not be any expansion of the foreign-owned refineries; because this agreement, it is admitted on all sides, is an unequal agreement, and they are not going to modify it. Therefore, under no circumstances should there be any proposal for expansion of the refinery capacity of these oil refineries. Regarding exploration work, somehow or other the Government does not seem to be very much enthusiastic about the exploration of oil in the Cauvery and Godavari basins. In the Godavari basin, we are told, only gravity-magnetic survey is being conducted and that the other surveys will take time. Even to this day a proper geological mapping has not been done. When once we asked the hon. Minister, "Why not we concentrate in one particular area for the exploration of oil", he said, "We do not know whether we will get oil in that particular place or not; therefore, we have to diversify and go in at more places, so that by chance we may strike oil in some area". Therefore, basing it on that very argument, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to accelerate the pace of the exploration work for oil in the Godavari and Cauveri basins.

With regard to the development of mines, we have these Daribou and Khetri copper fields. We are spending

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a huge sum of foreign exchange for importing copper. With our stepping up power generation in the country it is very necessary that we get this copper. Huge deposits of copper have been found not only in Rajasthan but also in Sikkim. A smelter of at least 10,000 tons per annum should be installed immediately both at Khetri and also in Sikkim, so that we could go ahead with the exploitation of these copper deposits.

With regard to gold mapping, some investigations were being conducted by the Geological Survey of India. Now we have to pay our subscription to the International Monetary Fund or discharge our other international obligations by means of gold. Therefore it is very essential that we develop some fields for the exploitation of gold. There are rich gold mines at Hatti. They could be exploited fully and the expansion work carried on. With regard to Kolar Gold Mines there are no proper lodes in the old mines, but in the adjacent areas of Chittoor and Ramgiri there are some gold mines and these could be attended to.

Then I come to another matter. The Mineral Beneficiation Committee's report was submitted last year to the Government. I do not know how far its recommendations have been considered by the Government. If Government take one year to consider the report, I do not know what is to be done. They could say "We do not accept the Committee's report". They can reject the recommendations or say that they accept those recommendations. Otherwise, delaying these things would not help. Because, mineral beneficiation is a very important item in the development of the mineral industry in our country, and minerals. Therefore, let the Government tell us what are the recommendations of the Committee which have been accepted, what are the recommendations which are still under consideration, what are the recommendations that they have not been able to accept, and why they have been rejected. Merely keeping it in cold storage is not good.

Unfortunately, for want of time, I am not able to touch the subject of Steel. Anyway I will submit one or two points about steel. In the iron ore mines which are being run by the Bhilai Steel Plant: the wages paid to the iron ore miners are very very low. They can refer the question of their wages to a tribunal or they can enter into an agreement for increasing the wages of these people.

Then, one disturbing thing that I have heard is that there is a flight of technicians from Bhilai to the private sector steel factories.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Ulberia): From all factories.

Shri T. B Vittal Rao: My hon. friend Shri Aurobindo Ghosal says that the flight is taking place from all factories. That is because the pay given in the private sector is very attractive. Government should see that these people who have undergone training in the public sector are retained and that proper salaries and wage scales are fixed for them. Otherwise we are going to suffer. We should see that the raw material position is improved for these steel plants; otherwise, there may be a shortfall in production in these steel factories.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Rajampeth) : As usual I would like to

confine my observations with regard to the oil industry. The House is aware of the great progress that has been made in the public sector in respect of the oil industry, and the House has always lent its great support to the policy pursued by this Government.

However, there are certain voices which have accused the Ministry, and particularly, the Minister of Mines and Oil, of a doctrinaire approach to this problem, and of investing large sums of public money in ventures which are speculative. We are aware that we are not the only country in the world which has embarked on the oil industry in the public sector. There are other countries like Egypt, Mexico, Brazil, Bolivia and some other countries which have their own governmental organisations devoted to the development of the oil industry in their own country, probably taking into account this type of trend in the oil-producing countries. The Adviser on Oil, to the World Bank, has been credited with the following statement which I would like to read to the House. He has said :

> "Where total capital resources are scarce as they are in all economically under-developed areas, expenditure on oil exploration can only be at the expense of other claimants. In a developing country, there is urgent need for services and utilities, schools, hospitals, houses, roads, power stations etc. which private enterprise cannot as a rule be expected to provide. If the State diverts its scarce capital resources from these channels into fields in which private enterprise is willing and able to help, essential tasks will be postponed or left undone, and the country's economic and social development greatly retarded. This is the choice that Governments have to make but they seldom care to put put it into such simple terms."

These are the observations from a very high quarter.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): What is the source?

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: I am reading from page 122 of *petroleum Press Service, April*, 1961.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Is it an organ of the private sector?

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: It is available in the Library.

This statement comes from a high source, and the World Bank, I believe, has refused to advance any credits to any State undertakings in the oil industry. Putting these facts together, it is a very significant thing for us to remember now that from a very high quarter, the oil industry is being discouraged. It is good that today we have really a doctrinaire approach to this problem, because we know very well that oil has played a great part in the internal politics of various countries. Even today, it is playing a great role in the internal politics of this country. It is well for us to remember the bare facts, on this occasion. I should like to submit to the House a few very salient facts in respect of our own country.

It has been calculated that at the end of the Third Plan, our consumption of oil would be of the order of 14 million-tons and some knowledgeable sources say that even this estimate might be an under-estimate, because in some backword countries like ours, the pace of consumption of oil is probably more than one can really calculate. 14 million tons would require foreign exchange of the order of nearly Rs. 350 crores per year on oil loans. An annual drain in foreign exchange of the order of Rs. 350 crores is a thing which, I am sure the House will agree with me, is not a small thing for our economy to bear today. A part of this exchange drain could be prevented by a vigorous oil exploration in this country. Again, several people who konw the oil industry intimately have said that out of these Rs. 350 crores, as much as Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 150 crores can be accounted for by way of profits.

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Therefore, while we deny ourselves the profits that accrue from this oil industry, we have also to bear the foreign exchange drain of nearly Rs. 350 crores per year.

Again, the world oil industry has told the world at large that taking into account the speculative character of oil exploration, taking into account the number of various dry holes that any organisation engaged in the oil industry has to contend against as also what are called 'wild cats', that is the fluke oil wells that may be struck occasionally, taking into account all these extreme cases, they have put a figure of $100 million, that is Rs. 45 crores nearly for producing oil at the rate of 2½ milion tons per year. An investment of Rs. 45 crores is not a big thing, when we consider the amount of other benefits, namely foreign exchange conservation as well as the element of profit that is available in this industry. I am trying to put before the House a pragmatic approach rather than a doctrinaire approach, although I agree that even a doctrinaire approach in this oil industry, as far as our country is concerned, is not something that we should feel shy of.

There is another position with regard to this oil industry. Among the Asian countries, Japan has recorded the greatest amount of progress in the consumption of oil. Between 1959 and 1960, the consumption of oil in Japan has increased by as much as 31 per cent. In our own country, the consumption has increased by about 10 per cent. The rate of increase during the next few years, and in particular, during the Third Five Year Plan, will be much more than this estimate of 10 per cent per year.

With all these activities and all these considerations before us, if any persons or individuals or institutions like the World Bank or any other high personages from abroad accuse us of a doctrinaire approach. I must say that I must congratulate the hon. Minister in charge of oil for having this doctrinaire approach in this matter and for effectively and very vigorously pursuing this oil programme.

With regard to the progress of the Barauni refinery, Shri T. B. Vittal Rao has made some observations. I believe that pending the foreign collaboration agreements and the receipt of the detailed project reports from the Soviet and Rumanian experts, Government are going ahead with all civil works; and the acquisition of land for the laying of the pipe-lines and all other ancillaries.

In this connection, I might be permitted to dispose of one criticism which has often been made, namely that in Naharkatiya and Moran areas, although oil was discovered as early as 1953, it has taken nearly seven to eight years to produce oil there. If we take into account the actual production schedule in respect of oil from these fields, the schedule has to start by the end of 1962, or the beginning of 1963; that is as much as 10 years has been taken right from the time of discovery of oil in that area up to the time of the actual production of oil.

13 hrs.

Now, with regard to oil, we have to remember one thing. It is not enough to produce a few barrels of oil per day in order to sustain a refinery. We must have a substantial amount of oil in order to sustain a refinery. To produce that substantial amount of oil, the initiative has always been in the hands of the Assam Oil Company. In spite of the vigorous efforts that have been made by them during the last so many years and also by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, it has not been possible to produce the required number of productive wells in that area to sustain a refinery. Even today there is some misgiving that by the time the Barauni refinery and the Nunmati refinery are ready,

the oil may not be available in the required quantities. There may be some quantity available, but it may not be sufficient to fully sustain the production capacity of these two proposed refineries.

A reference has been made by my hon. friend Shri T. B. Vittal Rao to the location of one small refinery and another big refinery in Gujerat. I am not one who will oppose the starting of any number of refineries in this country provided we have the necessary facilities to do so because, I believe, that the consumption of oil in this country is going up so fast that any number of refineries in the public sector will be able to have full work during the next 10 or 15 years. However, a similar analogy may be applied to this area also as to the Barauni area. I believe, by the middle of this year the production trials of the wells that have already been struck in Gujerat will start in Cambay and Nunmati areas. After the complete proof of the production capacity of these wells has been obtained the refineries will start coming up with great vigour.

With regard to matters that have come across in the course of my study of this subject. I would like to place these matters before the hon. Minister. I came across an article in the journal published by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in which one Superintending Geologist, Mr. Poddar has said a great deal on the photogrammetry and photo-geology. I believe, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has got very very few technicians who are trained in these two branches of study. As regards the importance of the study of these two subjects in the field of oil exploraion in modern times, Mr Poddar has got the following to say :

> "It is likely that in future, as that sicence becomes more advanced photo-geologists will probably be able to pin-point sites for drilling also on the basis of the geological interpretation of aerial photography."

Therefore, in the oil industry, these two subjects, in his opinion as also in the opinion of several other knowledgeable scientists, have got to be given a great deal of importance.

Sir, as regards the oil industry in our country it is the technique, the expertise that has to be acquired by various scientists in this regard. That really contributes to the success of our efforts. We know fairly well the areas where we have to look for oil in this country and those well-defined areas can only be exploited quickly to meet the requirements of our country if only we have the necessary numbr of technicians and also the equipment.

Sir, I am glad to be able to tell the House, as I have got the information from the Ministry that even in respect of the manufacture of rigs and drills, efforts are being made to set up plants to produce these rigs and drills. Therefore, in all aspects of the oil industry we have been able to acquire the expertise in this country and the whole credit must entirely go to the Ministry and particularly to the vigorous steps taken by the hon. Minister himself.

I have been told that several ancillary industries are to be started in Nunmati as well as in Barauni areas to utilise the natural gas and other by-products of oil refineries. One of these ancillary industries is proposed to be Polyethylene Industry. Now, I have come across a statement where the latest plastic, namely, polypropylene can be produced more economically than this Polyethylene. This other plastic, that is, Polypropylene has got a wider use and it has got better qualities and more efficient utilisation than this Polyethylene and I hope it is possible for the Government to encourage the manufacture of this Polypropylene in the place of Polyethylene.

I have come across a news item in one of the journals where it has been said that the Italian credit of $ 75 millions for exploration and develop-

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ment including a refinery in South India is to be given to the Government of India. I do not konw the truth of the matter because it has not been mentioned in any of the reports. I would like the hon. Minister to clear the position with regard to this matter.

I thank you, Sir, for a great deal of indulgence that you have shown to me in allowing me this time for making a submission on these points.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Ministry deserves congratulations of the House and appreciation of the whole nation for its overall performance during the year under review.

The Ministry has completed the setting up of three steel plants. It has achieved at least the rate of the targeted production of coal as laid down in the Second Five Year Plan and it has also done a lot of work in the field of mineral exploitation particularly for the development of oil resources. The year under review has been a year of transition, so far as the steel plants are concerned, from the year of construction to the year of production. Therefore, it has been a year of trials and troubles, and strains and stresses. But, in spite of that, I think, the performance of the Ministry in achieving the target of the steel production deserves special mention. These steel plants are the backbone, if I may say so, of the public sector. They provide a definite and a sound base for the industrial development of the country and they are expected to make a substantial contribution to the resources of our Third Five Year Plan, to meet the needs of the industry which were hitherto met from imports, and not only this, but to make some steel available to us for export purposes.

Sir, having achieved the targets of the Second Five Year Plan, the Ministry during this year has decided to expand the three steel plants at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur and it has also decided to put up the fourth one at Bokaro. The idea is to achieve the target for the Third Five Year Plan which is fixed at 10 million tons. There are some hon. Members in this House and some outside who do not favour this idea of increasing the production of steel any more. Their main fear is that there would not be enough demand in the country and that our production of steel would not be competitive in the world market and that is the reason why they want to discourage it.

Now, Sir, if we look at the actual demand at home what we find is that during the year 1960-61 the total demand was something like a little more than 5 million tons and even after allowing for imports we could hardly meet 60 per cent of this demand i.e., for about three million tons. Even today there are many industrial units which are either partially working or are completely shut down for want of steel. The industrial ventures, on which we have spent a lot of money and foreign exchange on the import of capital goods and other things, are worked only partially for want of steel. Therefore, from the point of view of the home demand, the expansion of steel production is not only desirable but is vital. But leave that aside. There was a committee appointed by the UNO to assess the steel requirements of the world. That committee meeting in Geneva had assessed the requirements of steel for India in 1970 at about 28 million tons. If that is so, it is quite natural that for our Third Five Year Plan, we have at least a modest target of 10 million tons. A German newspaper called *Die Welt* made the following comment:

> "The goal of reaching a production 40—50 million tons may be achieved after a generation. Only then will the Indians have reached a living standard which can

compare with the living standards of the great world Powers".

So even people outside India, people who are knowledgeable and expert on this subject, feel not only that the target for the Third Five Year Plan should be at least 10 million tons, but talk in terms of 40-50 million tons. From that point of view, I think it is just as well that Government have kept the modest target of 10 million tons for the Third Plan.

But, before we embark upon the new venture of the 4th plant or the expansion of the existing steel plants, I think it is timely for us to look back and see what our experience in putting up these three steel plants has taught us. If we do that, one thing which is bound to strike us immediately is that the performance of the Russians at Bhilai has been far superior to that of the Germans in Rourkela or of the British at Durgapur. This is the first point which is bound to strike any impartial objective observer who sees the construction of our steel plants.

The second thing which would equally stand out is that the estimates of the steel plants have been rather defective. The estimates have gone up from time to time and one wonders whether there has been proper scrutiny before increases in the estimates were accepted.

The third impression one gets is that the planning of the steel plants has not been very precise, with the result that some units have gone into production whereas others which should have gone into production earlier have still not done so, and so many bottlenecks and other difficulties have been created.

When I point out all these things, I hope I would not be misunderstood as if I am criticising the public sector. That is not my purpose. I have no doubt in my mind that ultimately these steel plants would succeed; I have also no doubt in my mind that steel plants are admirably suited to be developed by the public sector and public sector alone. Therefore, when I point out certain weaknessea, my intention is only to show some light to the hon. Minister and to the officers in charge so that when they embark upon new projects they may avoid these pitfalls.

I was talking about the estimates. The original estimate in the Second Five Year Plan was Rs. 353 crores. In August, 1957, this figure went up to Rs. 559 crores. According to the latest report available to us now, it has gone up to Rs. 605 crores. This is subject to escalation clause. I know the hon. Minister would say that the Rs. 353 crores did not include the townships and ancillaries. That is quite correct. But still the fact remains that the resources allocated for the steel plants in the Second Plan were only of the order of Rs. 353 crores. Instead of Rs. 353 crores, if we require Rs. 605 crores, certainly it upsets the priorities and allocations in respect of other projects.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Is that why he congratulated the Ministry?

Shri Morarka: I congratulated them on their performance in constructing the plants. It is a pity that the hon. Member's hearing power is very selective. He hears only what he wants and ignores what he does not choose to hear.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: But the understanding power is very high.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: He condemns the hon. Member's selective hearing power only.

Shri Morarka: As I said, the estimates have gone up. If we get our money's worth for the increased estimates, nobody can make any grievance of it. But the doubt generally felt is whether Government have a proper machinery to scrutinise those items.

[Shri Morarka]

I will give one example to make my point clear. In the Durgapur steel works, the contract given for civil engineering works was for Rs. 11 crores. But instead of Rs. 11 crores, ultimately the consultants have paid Rs. 25 crores. This sum has been paid without consulting Hindustan Steel which owns the three steel plants, and without even referring the matter to the Government of India to whom the whole thing belongs. If this is so, we feel a bit disturbed whether these consultants have been fair to us in sanctioning such a huge increase, particularly for a project which was a turnkey job. I wish the hon. Minister could make this a test case, order a proper inquiry and see whether what I have said is correct or not. I personally would be very happy if I am proved incorrect.

Similarly as regards the fourth steel plant at Bokaro, which is still in the paper stage, we read in the Press that the estimate has gone up from Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 235 crores already. Again, for expansion the estimates concerning Bhilai has gone up by Rs. 8 crores, that relating to Durgapur has increased by Rs. 21 crores, and that in respect of Rourkela has been raised by Rs. 10 crores. I sincerely suggest to the hon. Minister to provide some machinery within his Ministry or within Hindustan Steel, whatever it may be, to scrutinise each and every item, because after all, the finances involved are huge. It is a funny thing that in government departments, audit objections are raised for small amounts of 10 annas or Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 or Rs. 15, but when we come to deal with crores of rupees, because the corporations are autonomous, everything is sanctioned and passed, as a matter of course.

I referred to defective planning. In this respect, the Russians have done their job admirably well. Here I would like to give a few quotations, not from what our people have said but from what has appeared in the foreign Press. Here is what one Mr. Earle Smith, Vice President of the Republic Steel Corporation, has got to say after a visit to Bhilai. He referred to the Russian performance as 'outstanding' and said:

> "What I saw did not diminish my respect for Russian steel making potential. The Bhilai plant was better designed for continued production than any plant I have seen in either the United States or Russia proper".

This is what has been said about Bhilai. I wish we had similar statements about Rourkela and Durgapur. But unfortunately that is not so. Prof. Galbraith, who is often quoted in this House, has said this about our Rourkela plant:

> "A brief stay at the actual sites of the new steel mills reveals numerous faults, and other difficulties are on the way".

Even the German newspaper *The Christ Und Welt*, which blamed the Communists for running down the Rourkela plant, says:

> "On the other hand, the future of Rourkela is not completely safe."

It recommended the appointment of a technical team to stay at Rourkela. It also made a grievance of the fact that that team is not being appointed and many officers are leaving Rourkela for home.

Mr. Speaker: Why did they say so? What are the grounds on which they say that it has not a safe future?

Shri Morarka: They say that this plant has been constructed by 36 different German contractors plus 130 different Indian contractors. The machinery is very complicated—of course, it is modern, but it is very complicated—that they feel that the Germans are required to train the Indians for 6 months or so or a long

time; unless the Indians can take over from them, they feel that there would be a lot of difficulties. Therefore, they suggest a team of technicians to train the Indians and to run the plant for at least a couple of years. Negotiations have been going on between the German firm, German Government and our Government. Ultimately, what that paper says is this:

> "Pedantry and hair-splitting at Government level which had done harm to Rourkela before seem to be continuing."

This is the opinion of the German paper about Rourkela, which gives not only a warning but also makes a constructive suggestion. Unfortunately, that team is not constituted yet.

Now, I come to Durgapur. Here I would quote what the British Press had said. I quote from the British paper, *Daily Telegraph*. This is what it has said about the Durgapur plant:

> "India's £105 million steel works at Durgapur, 100 miles from Calcutta, built by a Consortium of 13 British companies, ISCON, is facing a crisis. 'It may be reduced to a state of chaos'."

Some Hon. Members: Carry on.

Shri Morarka: I wanted the hon. Speaker to hear me.

Mr Speaker: I am only trying to devise a particular method. The other day this was brought to my notice that the original estimates were so much and subsequent increases were made. If the increase is not a considerable amount we need not worry. It is true that the other amount is included in the next year's Budget and formal sanction is taken. I would like more pointed attention to be drawn to this matter. If information is made available to the Members to find out how the original estimate was not sufficient, then, they can make these observations if necessary if the estimate had been prepared a little carelessly; whether this occurred on account of any mistakes or whether it was a real addition which could not have been contemplated. I want a memorandum of that kind to be submitted every time there is an increase over the original estimates. That is what I am contemplating.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Sir, you will give us enough time to present our side of the picture and put our views to you before you finalise your idea.

Mr Speaker: I was only thinking aloud. It would be good both for the Minister and Shri Morarka.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Sir, he belongs to my party.

Mr Speaker: I do not find any difference. Party members are as critical as Opposition members. So far as these matters of common interest are concerned, I do not think there is anything like a party. He has just now said how it has to be tackled and all that.

Sardar Swaran Singh: He has not done so, Sir.

Shri Morarka: Sir, I am grateful to you for your observations. With great respect, if I may say so, what you said would be of great assistance to the Members and such criticism may be less, provided the Members are better informed about the increases.

If you give me some more time I will dilate on this point and bring one particular point to your notice. At one time you were pleased to refer a matter of increases in general service charges at Rourkela to the Estimates Committee. That was a special reference made by you. The Estimates Committee examined that matter and, after 15 or 17 months, made a report. I wish only to make this submission that after reading the report one gets the impression that the Committee could not get all the information that it wanted from the Ministry; and, hence, it was unable to come to any conclusion or to justify this increase. This is not much by way of criticism but this is a grievance which I am

[Shri Morarka]

making. If more facts are available, then, much of this avoidable criticism could be avoided.

Coming back to the Durgapur plant, there was a Colombo Plan Committee which was appointed. It visited the Durgapur plant for examining the conditions there. If you kindly remember, you ruled some time ago that reports of these expert committees should be laid on the Table of the House. Verbatim extracts from that report have appeared in the London paper, *Daily Telegraph*; and this it what the report says:

> "The opinion expressed by Sir Eric Coates which also said the project's different departments seem to be engaged in guerilla warfare with one another . . ."

First, they say, it is a chaos; then, they say it is facing a crisis; and secondly, they say that different departments are engaged in guerilla warfare. The conclusion of the report is that a high-power committee should be appointed to go into this matter. It is the view of not only this team but of others also that these foreign collaborators, the British collaborators are not discharging their duties properly.

If you kindly remember, these are the people who glossed over the defective piling work; these are the people who took over the equipment without trials and without proper demonstration from the contractor. Again, these are the people who sanctioned Rs. 25 crores instead of Rs 11 crores; and they have accepted at least one particular equipment which burned down within a week from its acceptance. Therefore, one gets the feeling that these consultants, in particular, who are also British, are not playing their role independently and objectively; and, perhaps they are showing a soft corner to the contractors there. I am again quoting:

> "There should be a high level investigation as it was feared that the 'financial implications are by no means inconsiderable'."

These are the views of the foreign experts and this is what they have said about Rourkela and Durgapur. Durgapur seems to be in the worst light; and I am sure the hon. Minister will take steps to correct this position as early as possible.

Now, I will give you some interesting figures about actual production. I am not comparing with anything else. I am comparing between Bhilai, on the one hand, and Rourkela, on the other. The blast furnaces in Bhilai and Rourkela, both of them, first and second furnaces, went into production almost at the same time. The production of pig iron in Bhilai is 9,82,000 tons and the production of pig iron in Rourkela is only 5,80,000 tons.

Mr. Speaker: During what period?

Shri Morarka: Up to the end of December 1960. The first blast furnace was commissioned, as you remember, on 3rd February, 1959 and the second was commissioned on 11th January, 1960 in Rourkela; and similarly in Bhilai, the first was commissioned on the 4th February, 1959 and the second on 28th December, 1959. The capacity of the blast furnaces is the same; the time of commissioning is almost the same and yet, in production, we find that the production in Rourkela is 4 lakh tons less than the production in Bhilai.

Take another item of production, that is coke. The coke oven batteries were commissioned almost at the same comparable time; and still production in Bhilai was 10,72,000 tons and in Rourkela it was 7,92,000 tons. Here again it is less by about 3 lakh tons. The production in Durgapur is comparatively better as compared to Rourkela.

I can quote another set of interesting figures; and that is about the cost of raw materials as compared to the

value of production. In Rourkela, for every Rs. 100 worth of raw material consumed, we produce Rs. 128 worth of finished goods. The ratio is 100: 128. In Bhilai, this ratio is 100: 186. In Durgapur, it is 100:124. But Durgapur has worked still less and so it may not be quite comparable with the other plants. But Rourkela and Bhilai are quite comparable. The justification for spending more money on Rourkela is that it is going to be the most economical plant and the greatest economy expected there is in the raw materials. Yet, what we find purely in terms of value is this: the ratio of raw materials to production in Rourkela is 100: 128, and in Bhilai it is 100: 186.

Apart from this, I find that so far as the salaries and wages are concerned, the expenditure in Bhilai has been the highest. It is 15 per cent of the production value in Bhilai, 10 per cent in Rourkela and 16 per cent in Durgapur. But again, I cannot compare Durgapur with the other plants, because it is only partially worked yet. But in Bhilai it is 15 per cent and Rourkela, 10 per cent. There have been some other minor defects in planning. For example, the calcining plant in Rourkela which was taken in trial in October, 1959 is still not commissioned. The semi-continuous strip mill in Rourkela which was ready in February, 1960 is undergoing trials in March, 1961. There are a few other matters to be referred to in this connection, but I would like to skip over them and proceed to say a few words about raw materials.

Here again, there has been some,—what I might calloose planning. The blast furnace in Bhilai as well as in Rourkela were commissioned first in February, 1959. But the mines from which iron ore was to come, were not ready till December, 1960, in the case of Rourkela, and October, 1960 in the case of Bhilai. About Durgapur, the directors say in their report as follows:

> "The quality of the ores supplied to Durgapur has sometimes been somewhat unsatisfactory affecting production adversely."

Coming to the supply of coal, the position seems to be slightly worse. I am quoting from page 17 of the report of the directors of Hindustan Steel:

> "The quality of raw coal supplies is progressively deteriorating as larger supplies are drawn and the ash content of coke is correspondingly going up. This has adversely affected production both in quality and in cost."

As you know, both Bhilai and Rourkela are to get their coal supply from Kargali and Dugda washeries. The Kargali washery went into production two years ago, but still, it has achieved a capacity only to the extent of 50 per cent. It has cost us a lot of money. But somehow or other, the directors of the NCDC kept only Rs. 17 lakhs as the earnest money deposit for the proper performance of this.

The last item of raw material which I wish to refer to and which is very essential for the steel plants is limestone. The position about limestone, you may kindly, note, is most astounding. I may again quote from page 17 of the directors' report wherein you find the following:

> "For both Rourkela and Durgapur, so far, the main source has been Birmitrapur which cannot supply all the requirements. Attempts were continued to locate other sources of limestone in the country and special prospecting Divisions are working to locate suitable supplies."

The plants are ready. We have spent Rs. 605 crores. But the prospecting teams have now gone out to locate the supplies of limestone! We have spent Rs 6 crores for the project report and different foreign experts were called, who should have pointed out in the beginning and located the supply of raw materials, namely, iron ore, coal, limestone and water. Instead of that, when the plants are ready,

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prospecting teams are being sent out now.

About raw materials I may point out one more aspect. For Rourkela, for producing one million tons of steel ingots we require 1·5 million tons of iron ore and 1·5 million tons of coal. In Bhilai, for producing the same quantity of steel, we would require two million tons of iron ore and two million tons of coal. I would like the hon. Minister to tell the House as to why the difference is so big.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It depends on the metallic content of the iron ore.

Shri Morarka: As my hon. friend has pointed out by his intterruption, we must know whether the ash content is the reason or whether there is any other reason for this difference. I would have accepted that; but the consuption of coal is also more and, therefore, I thought there would be some other reason. I request the Minister to say something about this when he replies.

Now, I come to the balance-sheet. I want to point out only two items in the balance-sheet. The first point is about depreciation. This point has been made by the Auditor-General also. This year's balance-sheet shows a loss of Rs. 1 crore and odd lakhs. According to the Auditor-General, this depreciation should have been provided in the accounts, and the real loss must have been shown something like Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 6 crores. They have charged a depreciation at the rate of five per cent. The usual practice everywhere is to charge depreciation at ten per cent. even though the life of the plant may be 20 years. But for the purposes of accounts, on business principles, you must provide a ten per cent. depreciation every year. This has not been done.

The second point is that so far as Government loans are concerned,—they were more than Rs. 200 crores at that time and they are more than Rs. 300 crores now—no interest has been provided. The Financial Adviser and the directors of Hindustan Steel only make a small note about this, which says:

> "No interest is payable on the unsecured loans from the Government of India up to 31st March, 1962. From 1st April, 1962 interest has to be paid at the rate of five per cent per annum on these loans."

In the previous year interest was provided; in the subsequent years interest "would be paid," but only for these two years, the interest is not provided. My point is that purely from the standpoint of accounts, interest must be provided, but if the Government wants to forgo that, it must have been treated as a subsidy, because, after all, this money goes, out of the Consolidated Fund of India; and as the service charge on the public debt has increased, I think, for a proper picture of the performance of the steel plants and public finance, this item should have been taken into consideration.

Sir, as I said earlier, on the success of the steel plants depends the success of the public sector philosophy, the actual functioning of the national economy and the implementation of the third Plan. Our tasks have been difficult, and unfortunately, due to delays and various other things that I have pointed out, it has cost us more money. It is therefore necessary for the hon. Minister to take immediate remedial steps. According to me, this is a situation which does not brook any further delay. In the past we have already suffered because of the delays.

Finally, this Corporation which today manages three steel plants would also manage the fourth steel plant and would also put through expansion programmes. It would manage three coal washeries; it would have the by-products and the fertiliser plants, and last but not the least,

the tool and special alloy steel plant. By the time we finish all these projects our total investment on them would be more than Rs. 1,500 crores. I would request the hon. Minister and this House to consider whether one Corporation is enough, one Board of Directors is enough, to manage—to apply its mind to such huge and gigantic projects, or whether it would be more desirable to have one corporation for each steel plant at least.

I would now say a few words about coal. Recently there has been a lot of controversy about coal supply. As the previous speaker, Shri Vittal Rao, said, there has been a controversy between the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel and the Ministry of Railways. I think the blame lies to some extent on both of them. Firstly, I will explain why it lies on the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel.

It is no doubt true that they have achieved the rate of targeted production envisaged in the Second Plan. But if you analyse the colliery-wise production you will find that the increased production is more in the Bihar—Bengal fields and the production in Central India coal-fields—Madhya Pradesh coal-fields has been less.

To give one example, one colliery—Bisrampur colliery—which was to produce 2·7 million tons, has not been touched. It has been relegated to the third Five Year Plan. It is true that we have reached the targeted production, but because it has been reached more in Bihar-Bengal fields, there has been transport difficulty and a bottle-neck has been created.

Similarly, the increase in production has been so sudden that during the last four or five months, all of a sudden the production has reached the targeted figure. Till last year, the production was much les, particularly in the NCDC collieries. But it has now reached the contemplated production in the Second Plan. This sudden jump has also caught the railways napping.

As against that, you would kindly remember that the railways were first asked to carry 56 million tons of coal. In 1958, it was revised and they said, railways will have to carry about 53 million tons only. But actually, the railways could carry only about 45 million tons. So there is a shortfall in the railways also, and there is lopsided production of coal more in certain collieries and less in other collieries. That has upset the apple-cart.

I would humbly request the hon. Minister to give more attention not only to achieving the targets, but also achieving the targets as was planned. Otherwise, it is quite possible that we may create difficulties not only of the nature that we have created, but the entire industrial apparatus would be put out of gear if we do not get coal in certain areas. I, therefore, earnestly appeal to the Minister to plan the production of coal in such a way that not only the total targets would be achieved, but the targets of each colliery would be achieved.

In this connection, another point to be remembered is, we had targeted to supply 10 million tons of coal to our steel plants. In fact, the needs of the steel plants were only 7·5 million tons. In spite of less supply to the extent of 25 per cent to the steel plants, the transport difficult and coal-supply difficulty have arisen.

The importance of mechanisation of coal mines cannot be over-stated. In one mine which is, according to some foreign experts a most well-mechanised mine—I am referring to Saunda—the production is 81,000 tons of coal with the help of 100 workers. In the ordinary fields, for the same production, you would require 600 workers. In the open cast mines also, we are producing 1·25 lakh tons by having 900 workers. So, from the point of view of economy, mechanisation of coal mines is an urgent necessity.

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Apart from economy, the human aspect is more important. The working condition of people in the collieries leaves much to be desired. Sooner these collieries are mechanised, the better it is. It is a shame almost to see the conditions, the slums, in which they are working and the risks they are undertaking. I wish the hon. Minister success in his projects for the third Plan and I have much pleasure in supporting the demands of his Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Thanu Pillai. Then I will call Shri Rajendra Singh.

Shri Parbhat Kar (Hooghly): Probably he is not ready; he did note expect to be called so soon.

Mr. Speaker: If he wants to speak later, I will call him later.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): In most of the demands, Mysore has not taken part.

Mr. Speaker: I will call Mysore; they do not have coal but gold.

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldrug): Gold has become important now

Mr. Speaker: Shri Rajendra Singh.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): When an over-all balance of the performance and achievement of the Steel Ministry is taken, I have no doubt it has to be conceded that it is not too bad When I say it, I really mean it. In spite of the facts which have been enumerated by my hon. friend, Shri Morarka—how this Ministry is to be complimented—like Shri Morarka, I am quite conscious and I also deplore the stupendous increase over the estimates from time to time Similarly, as it has been reported by the Public Accounts Committee, there is incorrect rate of exchange, placement of contracts on a blacklisted firm, non-recovery of dues from a certain firm, losses due to non enforcement of the terms of the contract, irregular and motivated contracts, construction of road and buildings not at all necessary, rush purchases, doubtful store-records and production much below the rated capacities. I have simply noted down the headlines, so that I may not go into details, because the details have been covered by Shri Morarka.

Notwithstanding these defects, lapses and shortcomings on the part of the steel projects, I readily concede that this Ministry has provided a break-through so far as it relates to the speedy industrialisation of this country is concerned. It is no mean achievement from that view-point.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

As Shri Morarka has pointed out, in view of the assessment made by the Colombo Plan team of our requirements of steel, say, five or ten years after, not only that, in view of what has been said by many experts especially Shri Dastur and those people who have some idea of the uses for which steel would be required and the quantity of steel that we would be needing, it is really deplorable that our target has been only 10 million tons. As has been already mentioned, a detailed analysis will show that in under-developed countries, no speedy industrialisation and not even substantial or considerable increase in agricultural production also could be achieved, unless we are able to produce basic goods like iron and steel.

From that point of view, Sir, I feel that the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel lacks dynamism. It is something like a stagnant Ministry. It only takes orders. Whatever order is given to it by the Planning Commission on an overall consideration of things, it takes those orders and tries to implement them. I think the job of the Ministry should have been to enlighten the Government and to secure emphasis from the Government and the Planning Commission. There is

the personality of the Prime Minister in economic matters. You know, Sir, well, how vitally I differ from the Prime Minister on matters of great moment. But so far as the economic approach is concerned no industrialisation of this country—industrialisation of the country is the least ambition that any individual should have in this country—could be done unless we have in this country the maximum production of steel and at the same time we build up heavy machines making industry and make machines as fast as we can.

My estimates are—and it has been checked from many sources, I need not go into all those here within the limited time at my disposal—that we would be needing 15 million tons of steel by the year 1965-66. Our target is simply 10 million tons. How is that target of 10 milion tons to be achieved? It is proposed to be achieved by having expansion of the existing three projects. It is said that the three projects that we have put up would be expanded. I say, Sir, it is nothing.

So far as the fourth steel plant is concerned, it is something that matters. In the other cases it is only a question of expansion and it is not something which could be taken great note of. What is to be taken note of is the new plant that we are putting in.

Some time back the economic unit of production of steel was one part of a million, now it is one million and even two millions. Now experts all over the world agree that 10 million units would be the economical unit today. The Ministry has planned only for production of one million tons at Bokaro. To my mind, I feel that the Ministry could not apply the imagination that was necessary in the light of experience that is obtaining elsewhere and even in our own country. So far as the Bokaro project itself is concerned, I think it is still hanging fire. Nobody knows what is going on there. An Indian firm was asked to give a detailed project report. That firm has given it, and it is to our pride that today an Indian is in a position to give such a detailed report.

In that project report it has been clearly poiated out that in Bokaro, which has to be the hub or the centre of all the industrialisation that we have in our mind, the project has to be planned from a perspective angle. We must remember one thing. All this steel production was available to be done in a very limited part of our country. The mineral resources of this country are not so widespread that the steel projects could be scattered all over the country. Naturally, the steel projects have to be confined to a limited area. From that angle, if you look at the geography of mineral resources that we have in this country, naturally, Sir, Bokaro would become the centre of all such projects. Therefore, the Bokaro project has to be planned from a perspective angle and not from a limited angle. I urge on this Ministry—whatever plan you have in your mind you carry it out—to see that the whole plan in respect of the Bokaro project is made on a perspective basis. The securing of land, outlay, the estimate of raw materials which are needed for steel production etc., should have all to be well planned and planned so extensively that once the projects is put in there it will be able to produce 10 million tons of steel in course of time— say, three or four years. This is my suggestion to the Ministry.

Then, Sir, you have heard that there is a project for steel alloy. There is a mention of that steel alloy project in the report also. Beyond that we do not know what is actually there. Neither the project report has been published, nor do we know what is going to happen. I know that that project report has also been prepared by an Indian. He has also been possibly appointed the consulting engineer. But my report is that even though an Indian is available for the job and who can do the job, as is borne out

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by the records that he carries of the work that he has done outside the country—he has been associated with many such things in foreign countries—the Steel Ministry is doing all that it can to manoeuvre out that firm from that undertaking. I would be happy if I am proved wrong, but so far as my information goes I understand that the Steel Ministry is not giving the encouragement that is needed, the incentive that is needed. This is not good.

Sir, the hon. Minister has been very kind to me. He took me round to Bhilai where there was a conference of engineers. One thing that struck my mind in that conference was the submission by one of the engineers. He said, it is all right that we have put in steel projects with the collaboration and assistance of foreign countries, but unless we have our own designs, unless we have our own baby, we will not be able to say to the world that actually the real industrialisation of this country is going on. I agree that the Indian consultants or the Indian engineers may not have that level of competence which the others have. That is natural, because in the present state of our knowledge and level of skill we cannot think of equalling what is prevalling in Russia or America. But whatever we have has to be utilised to the maximum possible extent.

So far as alloy steel is concerned, the progress is negligible. It is really very disheartening to me and to the country. Steel is important, but alloy steel is equally vital. For manufacture of machines, manufacture of certain vital gadgets which are necessary for machines and many other things alloy steel is absolutely necessary. They cannot be produced unless alloy steel is there. Moreover, the cost of alloy steel is tremendously very high. So we must produce it in this country. Therefore, speed, drive and dash are necessary. I would suggest that this project should not be thwarted by red-tapism, manoeuvres and interference by the Ministry.

14 hrs.

I have a grievance and I feel like impeaching the Ministry. The Ministry have stated that there would be expansion of works in all the three factories in the public sector. Very good. But what have the Ministry done? All the skills in construction which we have brought together with very great difficulty in these steel mills are being grittered away. The workers are told that as the expansion work would start only next year—one does not know whether it will start even next year—they would better go home. The construction engineers and workers, whether they are working under the contractors or others, are being asked to go home. This is a great waste. Wastage does not mean simple financial waste. Here it is wastage of skill, whatever we have accumulated during all these years. Instead of pressing it to service, this Ministry have deliberately—I do not know on whose advice—tried to fritter away that skill. I do not know who is the interested party in this matter. I am of the view that we should not fritter away the skill which is so scarce and which we brought together with great effort and at great cost.

There is another matter which is agitating my mind, and that is the raw deal given to labour by this Ministry. I have great respect for Sardar Swaran Singh. For the last four years I had been in Delhi I had occasion to come in contact with him and I can say with all the sincereity at my disposal that he is one man in whom I have found the least of partisanship. But, so far as labour relations are concerned, I am sorry, I have found myself in a great unhappy situation. All these projects are central projects, great projects which will change the face of this country

and projects which will build up an age for which we shall take rightful pride. But has the labour to be forgotten for that? It should not be. What is being done? At Rourkela—I can stake anything to prove that—the entire labour force is behind Shri Batsia. I had been there personally and I saw the support which he has from the working class. But the union which he represents has been out-manoeuvred for the limited interests of the party. Why is that so? Suppose the PSP has a union in Rourkela or Bhilai. Why could you not tolerate that? Here is my friend, Shri Aurobindo Ghosal. Shri Ghosal has a union in Durgapur and I can tell you without any fear of contradiction that his union enjoys the confidence of the working class. I am not here to defend him. He is no friend of mine when elections come. I know it. But if the working class is behind him, what can I do? So, my submission is, whatever be the union, under whose control or leadership it might be for the moment, it does not matter, that union which enjoys the support and confidence of the working class has to be recognised. Otherwise, what will you recognise? If you do not recognise that union of working class, then you simply recognize only your own party. In that case, throw away all the labour laws that you have, both in the Centre and the States, and tell the country that no party can exist in India other than the Congress Party.

The Minister might say that the recognition of unions is in the hands of the State Governments and so he cannot help it. So far as the State Projects are concerned, I can appreciate the difficulty of the hon. Minister. But, at the same time, every year we are coming up with new and big central projects, huge projects that will employ thousands and thousands of workers. So, I would urge on the Minister to prevail on his Cabinet to have a uniform labour law, if not all over the country, at least for the projects which are sponsored and administered by the Centre.

An Hon. Member: Public sector projects.

Shri Rajendra Singh: In public sector there can also be State public sector projects. I want to confine it to the projects which are Centrally sponsored and Centrally administered. If you do that, you can say that the people who are enjoying the confidence of labour are given a fair deal. If you fail to do that, it will result in the destruction of their personality.

Shri Morarka pointed out that there is some guerilla war-fare. I think that is perfectly true. But it is not between foreign consultants and their counterparts on the Indian side. It is on the Indian side itself. The General Manager is at loggerheads with the Chief Engineer, the Chief Engineer is at loggerheads with the Deputy Chief Engineer and so on. There is an endless invisible strike among the administrators with the result that the progress is held up. What do we find? We have done a tremendous job and three steel mills are there. They are going to have a tremendous impact on the fortunes of the country. But if you go to Rourkela, in spite of all that achievement, so far as the human side is concerned, you will find there is no cheer in the heart of the individual.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member been going there too often?

An Hon. Member: He is the representative of labour.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I have to go there I find that whomsoever you contact, whether it is the General Manager or the petty worker, he feels he has certain grouse against this government because of the law of imagination or lack of administrative skill or lack of good faith on the part of Government. This atmosphere of suspicion, depression, frustration and disenchantment should not be there if the country has to march forward.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Rajendra Singh: The other hon. Members had half an hour. I am the only spokesman of my party. You must give me more time. Of course, I am not saying, Sir, that you are partisan.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How much time has he taken?

Shri Rajendra Singh: I have taken 15 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has taken 20 minutes.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): He may be given another 10 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When he has already taken 20 minutes?

Shri Rajendra Singh: Shri Morarka has stated that the performance of the Bhilai steel factory has been far better than, and far superior to, that of Rourkela and Durgapur.

I do not know what had been at the back of Shri Morarka's mind, but that is a tribute to the socialist economy. As I told you, I have so much of difference with the Communists that it can make a world of difference, but at the same time if the Bhilai steel mill has functioned so well, better than the rest, it is not because the Russians are good and the Germans or the British are bad but because when a socialist country decides to do something it does it. When a capitalist country or a capitalist decides to do something, he can forget anything but his profit. Therefore this is the difference There we must remain on the alert.

I am telling this because of one reason. In one of these papers, *The Commerce*, a month ago an article was published saying that coal production in the public sector could not come up to the estimated target and therefore the public sector is the devil in the sense that it has stood in the way of giving the country the needed coal. But only ten or 15 days ago I had the opportunity of again visiting the NCDC and to my joy and to the joy of this House and everybody who loves the socialist pattern of society I found that the NCDC has come out with the output that was estimated although the hon. Minister was careful and cautious when he was speaking in the House last time. He did not commit himself to the fact that the NCDC would be coming up with the fulfilment of the targets laid down. But it has come out.

Some of the industrialists told me, "Let there be a coalition between the private sector and the public sector. Just as there are political coalitions, let there be economic coalitions". This is how the private sector looks at it now. One month ago it was just maligning us saying that the public sector is not capable of delivering the goods to the Indian people. Today when the goods have been delivered in spite of their protests, malinging and everything that they could do, they say that there should be an economic coalition between the public sector and the private sector. I would like to warn the hon. Minister that this is again a trap and he should refuse to fall in it.

But when I give this tribute and say these words of praise for the NCDC, at the same time I have my own reservations. I find that the Ministry has given a right to the private collieries to open up new mines whether they are proximate-mines or are distant mines. Coal is one of the vital factors in controlling and regulating the economy of this country and that must remain in the public sector. If we are not able to nationalise it today, at least let us see that the private sector is limited where it is and under no conditions it should be allowed to expand. To that extent I view things with a sense of distress.

Then again one thing which is to be noted is this. However good the public sector is and whatever good its achievements are, it cannot ignore the financial side There is a report that the NCDC has not been functioning

very regularly so far as account-keeping is concerned. I would like the hon. Minister to take note of it and see that the public sector is not given the praise only on account of its achievement but also on account of being economical in its performance and in the execution of the work.

Then I would say a few words about my hon. friend, Shri K. D. Malaviya, because he is a new convert and a new convert with a vengeance.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Convert to what? To socialist pattern?

Shri Rajendra Singh: Not only that, new converts are very dangerous.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: He stopped at convert.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I greatly admire the tenacity that the hon. Minister has shown in refusing to give to the private sector other than what they should get. However, I feel that our estimate of the consumption of oil that we need in 1964 or 1965 is on the lower side. So far as my estimate is concerned, it would not be less than 16 to 17 million tons of oil that we would be needing somewhere in 1967 if all the industrial and power projects and transport projects are successful. How are we going to have it? It is good that we have our own exploration. It is good that we have our own drilling. It is also good that we have our own refineries. It is good again that we have our own distribution system. But what is not being done today is because of the paucity of resources at our disposal or because of certain difficulties. There we must give the devil his due.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The devil is Shri Malaviya?

Shri Rajendra Singh: I mean somebody else.

An Hon. Member: Who is the devil?

Shri Rajendra Singh: Whom we are contending against.

Some of the private firms have applied for the expansion of the refining capacity that they have in India. If after they have refined our oil from Ankleshwar or from Cambay and we still need oil, I do not see any harm in their expanding their refineries. I would love you to have your own refinery—one in Cambay, one in Ankleshwar and one a coastal refinery. But if you cannot do that then let these Burmah-Shell and whatever they are come with the expansion scheme. But at the same time be ready to see that as soon as your situation improves even slightly you nationalise them. I do not mind that. We are paying Rs. 65 on one ton of crude oil and over Rs. 150/- on refined oil. So this is the gap between exporting crude oil and getting it refined and taking refined oil straight from other countries. This difficulty has to be solved. I would be happy if Shri Malaviya can solve it on our terms. If it cannot be done then certainly some margin could be allowed temporarily if it is found inevitable.

There is a talk in the press and Shri Malaviya also said this many times that India is trying to have an agreement with Pakistan for getting Pakistan gas. I do not think there can be anything more dangerous than this. When I say this I am not talking only in terms of politics and in terms of opposition and animosity, which is there between these two countries and which will continue because of the inherent nature of the difficulties between these two countries for many decades to come. From the economic angle also this Muree gas....

An Hon Member: Sui gas.

Shri Rajendra Singh: No, not Sui gas, Muree gas. Muree is only five miles away from our border. If gas can be found in Pakistan only five miles away from our border, I feel that if proper exploration and drilling are made it may be possible that on our side of the border too we can have

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gas. Therefore, we should see to it that even from economic angle and long-range interest of the country we must not enter into any arrangement with Pakistan to get their gas.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Rajeshwar Patel. Absent.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to take part in this debate. Coming as I do from an oil-bearing area, I wish to confine myself only to oil. But before I come to that subject, let me mention a few words about coal. The quality of coal mined in Assam is very low. I want to know whether Government has got any proposal to set up some coal washeries there to improve the quality of coal. This is a small suggestion which I wish to make. Then, Sir, in regard to the price of coal, in Assam the price has been so fixed that the worst the quality of coal the highest the price. This anomaly should be removed.

Then Sir, coming to oil, when we talk of oil we remember Assam. A hundred years ago, a young British officer while exploring the bed of the river Buridehing in Upper Assam for coal, found traces of oil on the surface of water. Since then nothing was done until the eighties of the last century, when the Assam Oil Company was incorporated in England and commenced work. In 1890 oil for the first time struck in this country and that was at Digboi in Assam. The depth of the first well drilled there was 662 feet and it proved successful. After serving the country for the last sixty years, Digboi is now yielding place to the new oil fields at Naharkotiya, Moran and Hugrijan. Its one thousand derricks standing high in the hills, gives one a feeling as if they are standing there as the sentinels guarding our Eastern frontier.

It is interesting to note that Naharkotiya came to the notice of the Digboi's oilmen as early as 1923 as a result of some geophysical works there; but the business of oil drilling was undertaken only in May 1952. And in 1953 the Naharkotiya field was declared as proved. In 1954 the Assam Oil Company applied for prospecting licences for Naharkotiya field. Encouraged at the success of this field Government made an attempt to bargain with the Assam Oil Company and ultimately they succeeded in making the company agree to a joint venture to carry out prospecting in collaboration with the Government. This resulted in the formation of the Oil India (Private) Limited in February 1959. It is a great piece of achievement in the history of our oil industry and the hon. Minister and the Ministry deserve our congratulations for it.

Oil India Limited have up till now drilled 93 wells out of which only about a dozen were found dry, 4 or 5 having only gas and the rest are said to be producers. This works out at about 90 per cent successful, as against 5 per cent, which is said to be internationally accepted as reasonably successful in prospecting operations. This indeed is a very commendable piece of performance, and the Ministry and the company deserve our tribute for it.

To meet the growing demand for oil and oil products in the country, the Government felt the necessity of finding out new sources of oil and they at first jointly with the Stanvac tried to explore in West Bengal area But, unfortunately, after drilling some ten wells which all proved dry, prospecting has been given up and more than Rs. 7 crores were lost.

The Oil and Natural Gas Commission on the other hand, had started prospecting oil in the different parts of the country. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has up till now drilled some 15 wells in Cambay,—Ankleshwar area, 2 wells in Rudrasagar-Sibsagar area and 2 wells in Hoshiarpur-Jwalamukhi area Comparing this with the perfomance of

the Oil India Limited, though the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has not been able to do as good as the Oil India Limited, it holds out hopes of optimism for us.

So far as production is concerned, we are sorry we have not been able to make much headway except about half a million tons of oil, which the Assam Oil Company has been producing since a long time. Criticism has usually been made that since oil was discovered in Naharkotiya as early as 1953, there has been inordinate delay in our making progress in production. According to the Annual Report of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for 1959-60—

> "India is producing at present less than half a million from Assam whereas the annual requirement of the country is about 6·5 million tons. Thus over 90 of the needs of the country are being met by imports involving a foreign exchange drain to the tune of Rs. 100 crores a year. India's needs are constantly on the increase. With the rising tempo of industrialisation the needs of the country will be increasing rapidly. According to some estimates, India's need will be about 12 million tons by the end of the Third Five Year Plan period."

The Journal the *Far Eastern Economic Review* has brought out a special issue on Oil in Asia, in January 1961, in which it says:

> 'While the Planning Commission has estimated the 1965-66 demand at 10 million tons, independent and industrial estimates place the increase at 13·5 to 14 million tons."

The disparity in the different estimates as to the demand for oil at the end of the Third Plan appears to be large and I wish the hon. Minister will enlighten the House with a more precise estimate in respect of the targets of production which have been fixed in the Third Five Year Plan.

So far as the proposed pipe line from Naharkotiya to Barauni is concerned, it is gratifying to note that this will be one of the largest pipe line systems in the world. By November 1961 its first stage, that is the line from Naharkotiya to Gauhati, is scheduled to be completed and the refinery at Gauhati is to go on stream from 1st January 1962. As I had occasion to see for myself the work of laying of the pipe-line, I feel confident that the work will be completed within the scheduled time.

In view of the fact that rich deposits of oil have been struck in the Cambay and Ankleshwar areas, the scheme for the public sector refinery proposed to be set up there should be given top priority, and the interim arrangements proposed to be made for refining the crude oil there should also be made immediately. Since the Stanvac and Burmah Shell companies are of late reported to have agreed to refine the crude oil from Ankleshwar area, it is hoped that the Ministry will be able to fix up the details of the matter at no distant date.

In today's paper there is a report that in spite of the Government's repeated statements that private foreign investment in oil is welcome but only on terms that conform to India's national interests and basic policies, there have of late been apprehensions among the foreign-aid giving countries that private foreign investment is being virtually shut out from the field of oil. While I fully endorse the view of the Government, as mentioned above, and find no reason for foreign companies being apprehensive over it, yet it will be in the fitness of things if the hon. Minister comes forward with a categorical statement as to Government's policy in regard to this matter of oil.

So far as the cost of exploration, production and refining is concerned,

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it has not been found possible for us, from any of the reports supplied to us by the Fuel Ministry, to know the actual costs that these items have involved. In order to have ah idea of the costs of exploration and production by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and by Oil India Limited in India in comparison with those involved in other countries in similar operation, would like to request the hon. Minister to throw some light in this regard also.

Reviewing the *per capita* consumption of oil in India with other parts of the advanced world, it is observed that ours is compartively very low. It is less than 4 gallons per head as against 70 gallons which is the world average and 600 gallons which is the figure for USA. With the advancement of India it is only natural that the demand of oil in the country will considerably increase. So early arrangements should be made to explore and exploit more and more oil before it is too late.

If I correctly recollect, there was a proposal of the Government of Assam for participating in the share capital of the Indian Refineries Limited. The House, I think, will be interested to know the decision, if any taken in this regard.

Lastly oil operations require well-trained teams of skilled and semi-skilled workers, not only scientists and engineers, but also clerks and other workers in different spheres. In order to make it possible to have personnel of the right quality available readily, I request the hon. Minister to consider if it is possible to make some arrangements for training of sufficient men ahead and to include a separate scheme in the Third Five Year Plan for that purpose.

With these words I support the Demands of this Ministry.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Today we are discussing the question about the basic materials which are quite essential for the industrial development of this country. Much has already been said on steel, by no less a person than Shri Morarka; coal has been dealt with sufficiently by Shri T. B. Vittal Rao, and oil has gone to the side of Shri Viswanatha Reddy. Though they have made their speeches, the resources in respect of these materials in this country are so vast that one is tempted to speak on this matter again.

Friends were suggesting that I come from Mysore and therefore I should speak about gold. Gold there is no doubt, but the gold is going to be taken away by the Centre. I only hope that the conditions of working of these mines will improve and that not only Mysore but the whole of India would be benefited by this.

At the time when the Mysore gold mines were nationalised, we know what discussions took place and how the compensation that was paid was more than what was due. But because of the international things that were involved in this matter we could not but do like that. Anyhow, I will not go into that history but only appeal to the hon. Ministers that they should pay more attention to the excavation of new gold reefs in that area.

More important than gold is the black gold, and that is also found in abundance in that area, as you know. In the Sandur area, from which my hon. friend Shri T. Subramanyam comes, the best iron ore is available, and in large quantities also. We therefore look forward to some steel plant coming nearby. Sharavati also can give a lot of power. Of course, power is not a very essential thing, they say. But still, lignite is very very near, and this should therefore be taken note of by the hon. Minister, in the first instance, to establish some low shaft blast furnace, if a steel plant cannot be established there.

With regard to the Bhadravati Iron Works the expansion work is going

on. We are spending hundreds of crores of rupees on our big steel plants, Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 crores have gone for that. Let it go, I do not grudge. But can we not give, to an industry which has been started in the public sector, some ten or twenty crores of rupees to develop the Bhadravati mines? Of course, some expansion is going on, and I congratulate the hon. Minister on that.

Shri Mohammed Imam: Where is it? There is no expansion at all.

Shri Basappa: My hon. friend who is an ex-Minister of Mysore says that it is very very insufficient. Now, these gigantic steel plants are coming into existence. We welcome this in our country. But how can a small thing like the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works go on unless a different orientation is given to it? The hon. Ministers know very well that here is a place where high grade steels can be developed to a very great extent. So, if it cannot keep pace with the production of these gigantic plants, it can keep pace with the manufacture of high-grade steel plants. I would therefore appeal to the hon. Minister to consider this matter. Previously many things were thought about—alloy and steel to be developed, stainless steel factory to be set up. Where all this has gone, I do not know. It is time for the hon. Minister to examine this matter closely and see how this area where this iron is found can be developed.

I was speaking about lignite. This is going to revolutionise that part of the country very much. It is an integrated plant. Therefore I would earnestly request the hon. Minister to give greater attention to it because things have been delayed too long. And the Estimates Committee has stated that 10 per cent of the value has gone up because of this little delay. The briquette plant is still being delayed. As I said, it is an integrated plant, and so the railway line has to be thought of now alone. That lignite has to go to Bhadravati in course of time. So all these things should be looked after. And in the utilisation of the by-products care should be taken to see that many industries are established there. Of course from the Madras Government it has been taken over and there is an agreement; I welcome the agreement. But the implications of that agreement have not been made clear. The Estimates Committee has made quite a good comment on that. Therefore I would appeal to the hon. Minister to look into the agreement and see that no trouble arises in the future because, after all, the royalty has to be associated with mining or with other activities of the project. All that has to be thought of seriously.

While working these public undertakings it has been stated many a time that the economics must be worked out clearly before hand. But in this case the Estimates Committee again says that this has not been done correctly. I would not say more on lignite.

I would only touch a little on oil. Of course, the members might ask how am I interested in oil. Every area has been explored for oil. I would say that the Cauveri basin needs also exploration because the Geological Survey has given some indications. I welcome the Minister of Mines and Oil in all his activities. Many criticisms have been levelled against his Ministry and his activities on the ground that he is spending a lot of money. No, Sir. I would emphatically say that it is very very necessary. My hon. friend, Mr. Reddy, told us that other countries are going ahead. Here are great potentialities and the performance is also good. We visited Cambay some months back. It was a grand sight to see oil coming out. I wish that both in Ankleshwar and in Cambay refineries will be started very soon. But what I noticed at Cambay was that only two-three drills were working. We were given to understand that we must have at least 100 to 200 drills in order to test the potentialities. Therefore, I wish to say that more drills and other things are

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necessary to implement all the drilling and testing operations that we propose to undertake.

By way of a suggestion, I would like to say another point also Of course, the Minister is already giving great thought to these matters. But we notice that some imbalance has already set in. When we refine the crude oil and other products, what we require is more kerosene and diesel. Therefore these imbalances will have to be looked into carefully.

We read this morning in today's papers that an agreement has been reached regarding the refining of oil by the existing oil companies here There was some difficulty in that; but the Minister, I think, has been able to persuade them and they have accepted to refine our crude oil.

In this connection I would also like to say that the India Oil Company, which has been started now, has been laying a good foundation; but it has to build a lot of storage capacity. When the oil comes, we find the difficulty in storing them This Company has been started with a capital of Rs. 12 crores and in the Third Five Year Plan we have provided Rs. 5 crores more. But what is being given for next year is only Rs. 1.5 crores. I strongly feel that there is need for additional allotment since the Company has to go ahead with its work. I think the Minister will see to that also.

I have spoken about lignite and people may say that there is no necessity for me to speak on coal. But I would like to say only one or two points. Now we are getting coal from Bengal area and it has to come by sea to Bhadravati. We find it very difficult to get it that way. The target of 60 million tons in the Second Five Year Plan has come down to 52 million tons and there is this shortfall. I do not know what would be the explanation of the Minister for this shortfall. He may have something to say about it. But anyhow we see that there is this shortfall. In the Third Five Year Plan we have a big ambitious target of 97 million tons and big efforts will have to be made. Of course, the private sector would say that their performance is very good and that of the public sector is not good. Some figures are also here to show what has been done. But I feel that much has to be done by public sector. Anyhow, the transport capacity has also to be increased. Much has been said about Railways and wagons and I am not going to repeat all those things. Anyhow, the development of coastal shipping for the carrying of coal must also be looked into.

In regard to the coal mines, I would like to say one thing. I have visited some of these coal mines, and I have found that a lot of fire accidents are taking place. I have been repeatedly telling this House and in fact, everybody knows, including the hon. Minister himself, that as a result of these fire accidents, crores and crores of rupees are being wasted in the coal mines. I do not know what efforts are being made in this behalf, because it leads to a colossal waste. Probably, everyone is in a desperate mood as to what to do. But, I believe, previously there was some barrier scheme or something like that; I do not know much about it. Anyhow, the Ministry can look into these things and see how these fires can be extinguished. I know it is a very difficult job, but since hundreds of crores of rupees are being lost, something should be done in this matter. I do not know what explanations the hon. Minister may have, but even the efforts to get sand and do stowing in some of these mines have not been successfully going on. So, the stowing operations also will have to be attended to carefully.

I now come to steel. As I have already said, it is a very important basic material. The Prime Minister has been emphasising that more and more steel plants will have to come into existence. I am glad that the fourth steel plant is also going to be started. That is all very good. But our re-

quirements are also equally going up, and they are becoming higher and higher, and, so, we have to take steps to meet the situation. Some hon. Members have quoted figures in this connection. I have also got some figures here with me. It has been estimated that we shall be needing about 28 million tons between 1972 and 1975; and between 1965 and 1966, the target is 10 million tons; whereas our present requirement is 5.06 million tons, we are having only 3·2 million tons. So, the expansion programme will have to go ahead with greater speed. This will result in greater production. At the same time, we have to think of more exports also in order to earn foreign exchange. By expanding the capacity of the steel plants, we can certainly earn more foreign exchange, because, the other day, when I put a question to the hon. Minister, he said that we could offer competitive rates in the world market. That is a very good sign, and I hope the hon. Minister will try to see that exports are increased.

About costs, I would like to say one thing. I am saying this only by way of a suggestion, and not with a view to criticise. When we undertake any big project, there are bound to be irregularities, and certain things will have to be looked into. But in the case of the Rourkela plant, the Estimates Committee have found that the estimate has gone up from Rs. 13 crores to about Rs. 19 crores; this is what they have found after the matter was referred to them by the Speaker for being looked into. They have come to the finding that sufficient information was not forthcoming. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to ask his Ministry to see what has happened and to see whether there is sufficient justification for this increase of Rs. 6 crores.

About distribution of steel, I have to say just one or two words. In the past, the distribution was not good. Now, the position has a little eased. But, even now, in certain parts of the country, the position is very difficult. I would like to know why it is so, and how it is that people who do not really make use of it get in large quantities while those who are really in need of it would not get anything at all. I have my own little experience in this connection. I wanted some 20 zinc sheets for a cattle-shed in my place, but I could not get it, whereas in blackmarket, we could get it for Rs. 20 or Rs. 22. That is the sort of thing that has been going on.

I have got two or three more points, but I shall reserve them for another occasion.

Shri Mohammed Imam: I am glad that I am speaking immediately after my hon. friend from Mysore State. Though we belong to two different groups, I think, fundamentally, we are agreed.

My hon. friend has referred to the gold mines of Mysore. Yesterday, the Minister of Finance, in the course of his statement disclosed that the Central Government proposed to acquire the Kolar Goldfields Undertakings. This statement has naturally caused some concern to those who have been associated with these mines in some capacity or the other and to those who know its history. These mines were built up by the successive old Governments of Mysore, and they were built up by a foreign firm about eighty years ago. These mines have undergone various vicissitudes, but when they took a definite shape, the Mysore Government started deriving and getting a regular revenue from these mines. They were getting a royalty every year to the extent of Rs. 30 lakhs. They were also getting revenue through the provision of electricity. Quite recently, the Government of Mysore levied an excise duty on the production of gold, as the prices soared high, and through this duty, the Government of Mysore were geting a revenue of more than a crore of rupees every year. But this was aboilished and it was felt in the year 1950 that in the interest of the longevity of the

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mines and in the interest of the future of the mines, it would be better that the Government of Mysore took over these mines. So, these mines were taken over, and the companies were paid a handsome compensation so that they might not return dissatisfied. This was done in the year 1956.

Since then, the Mysore Government have been managing these mines to the best of their capacity. There are three mines in this area, namely the Mysore Mines, the Nandidurg mines and the Champion Reef Mines. I think that in order that the House may understand and appreciate the position better, I may state that the Mysore mines are the oldest mines. It is these mines that have been causing some anxiety, because it is thought that these mines will have to be closed, unless some new exploratory work is done, and unless new reefs are discovered. The Nandidurg mines are working very well, and so also the Champion Reef Mines. The position of these mines is not bad.

I think some hon. Members, especially Shri T. B. Vittal Rao and others have become a bit nervous at the statement of the Chief Minister of Mysore when he said that some of these mines would have to be closed if the Central Government did not come forward with sufficient aid.

The position of these mines is this, namely that the old company, Messrs. John Taylor & Sons, just before nationalisation, unfortunately had worked only the high grade ore and did not do much of development work. Now, what is needed is that a good deal of development work has to be done in order to find out new reefs. So far as I am concerned, I am quite optimistic, and I can allay the fears of some Members and say that these mines have got a good future; they have got a good life. Even in regard to the Mysore mines, about which some apprehensions are entertained, I may say, that even as they are, they can go on for another ten years, because even if the columns between the shafts are worked, they will provide sufficient ores for another ten years. But the point is that sufficient development work has to be undertaken, and sufficient under-ground work has got to be done, because new reefs have to be found whether in these mines or in the other mines. I may point out that this State is called Chinnadanadu, the land of gold. Geologists have given the opinion that gold is available there in plenty. So I would request the Central Government to help the Mysore Government whose finances are depleted. The State Government must be helped with sufficient grants to do exploratory and development work to find out new sheafs and new avenues of ore. If this is done, I am quite certain that these mines will have a long life. I think during 1959-60 the total value of gold that has been sold is more than Rs. 5 crores. So what is needed Central assistance; the Central Government must come forward and render necessary help to the Government of Mysore to carry on exploratory work.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: What help does he suggest?

Shri Mohammed Imam: Financial help in the form of sufficient grants for exploratory work.

Secondly, the policy of Government to acquire gold at the international rate has caused some confusion. It must be remembered that from the beginning the gold produced at the KGF was sold at the market rate, which is nearly double the international rate. It is on the basis of this market rate—though it may be high—that all the wages, salaries and other expenditure were determined. If suddenly the Mysore Government is asked to sell gold at the international rate, the proceeds from the sale will be far less than the expenditure it has to incur.

It is true that the Government of India have said that they will sub-

sidise. But I do not know how this arrangement will work. The other alternative they have suggested is that the mines will be taken over by the Government of India and formed into a corporation. Personally, I am of the view that these mines must be retained under the control of the Government of Mysore. The people of Mysore have built them and they are a prestige undertaking. This undertaking is the only one of its kind in Mysore and I want that the Mysore Government should not be deprived of its control over them, whatever may be the circumstances. If the Centre takes them over and forms them into a corporation, perhaps the Government will have to forego its right to royalty, because since it will be a government undertaking, it will not get royalty which it was getting from the old companies. Secondly, perhaps much of the income will have to go towards income-tax because they will be managed by a corporation.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): There will be no income and so no tax.

Shri Mohammed Imam: We cannot say. Anyhow, we have been getting income.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Corporations generally pay royalties.

Shri Mohammed Imam: That assurance may be there. Even now, the Mysore Government has been making a profit.

There is one more aspect. It was thought that these mines would not be worked except by foreign technicians because they are the deepest mines. I must congratulate some of our officers on their achievement in this respect, because after nationalisation many Indian and Mysoreans have been holding key positions. They have become good technicians. The working of the mines for the last three or four years has shown that Indian are capable of working them, which we thought would not be possible.

What is now apprehended is that if a corporation is formed after the mines are taken over by the Central Government, the importance which the Mysoreans enjoy and the opportunities of employment of the technicians and others may be curtailed. So I submit that the Central Government may render financial help necessary for exploratory work and they may have the necessary control, but should allow the management to be continued by the Government of Mysore.

Now I come to steel which is an important basic raw material for the development of our industries. In fact, this is an important Ministry. Steel, mines and fuel form the basis for the development of other industries. It is true that three gigantic steel plants have been started in North-East India. It is also true that they have started production, though they have not reached the target fixed. It has been pointed out that the estimate of cost of these three plants has been doubled. I do not want to go into the township and other matters; that has been candidly dealt with by my hon. friend, Shri Morarka. The estimate has gone up from Rs. 300 crores to Rs. 600 crores. This shows that the initial estimate has been highly defective. I think the gentlemen or the organisation responsible for this estimate lacked foresight. They did not foresee the entire concerns in all their aspects. In what respects and how did the estimate go up by 100 per cent? I do not think any engineer or technician would be so foolish as to minimise or under-estimate at the initial stage. When Government and this House sanctioned the estimate, they did so on the assumption that the entire concerns would cost only Rs 300 crores. But now without their knowledge, it has gone up to Rs. 600 crores. Such a situation will create a good deal of embarrassment to the Government. It will upset the financial equilibrium and it will not speak

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well of the concern or organisation that prepares it.

The estimate perhaps comprises two portions, the civil portion relating to the township, houses and others, and the engineering or mechanical portion. Which of these was responsible for the enhanced estimate? And who are the persons responsible therefor? I am sure there must have been wastage. I am sure many of them would have foreseen what was coming forth. The preparation of an estimate which has risen beyond our expectation is a thing which, I think, we cannot so easily condone. It is a matter which must be looked into, especially in view of another equally gigantic concern contemplated in the course of the Third Plan.

15 hrs.

Three plants have been started in one area in close proximity to each other. It is proposed to build a fourth one very near to these plants. Personally, I do not believe in such big and unwieldy things because giant plants and big ventures will always creat problems which will be equally big. I would have preferred four plants of a quarter million tons capacity each to one plant of a million ton capacity. I would have preferred these smaller units to be distributed throughout the country so that the entire country might have the advantage and benefit thereof and the entire country would advance industrially. But now things have happened in a different way. There are many problems to be overcome. I know there is no co-ordination between coal and iron ore; coal washeries have to be set up; they are not yet ready. Full production has not been achieved. I am afraid the whole thing is not paying. It was expected that when these plants would be in full production, they would be able to export a part thereof to other countries and earn foreign exchange. But full production has not been reached. Our coal washeries are not yet ready. There is no co-ordination and, I am afraid, everyday we have been incurring a good deal of loss on these plants. So far as this fourth plant is concerned, even now I submit that you give up the idea of starting an equally gigantic steel plant and start three or four smaller plants and locate them in areas where the circumstances are favourable. Iron ore is available not merely in Bihar and Orissa but it is also available in large quantities, of a very high grade, in the State of Mysore and in some parts of Madras. This iron ore is only exported to other countries and people there had been demanding that an iron plant should be started in Bellary area and that Bhadravati iron ore works must be expanded. But nothing has happened.

I say: why not in the course of the Third Five Year Plan, instead of having a big plant at Bokaro—because we have already three big steel plants—have a number of smaller plants of a lesser capacity in other parts of the country where they are needed and where there are facilities available, as that will help the industrialisation of the entire country? The iron industry is a very important industry not because of the plant itself, but when there is the facility for the production of iron, that will give rise to other ancillary and supplementary industries and many engineering industries will be started. So, I say instead of having a big steel plant at Bokaro, smaller plants may be started at other places. It may be said that the first bottle-neck is coal. I may point out that we may not have black coal, but we have plenty of white coal there. Singareni is going to produce 1 million KW of power. There are other hydro-electric works that can be started in north Kanara and in Coorg and each of them can produce 1 million KW of power and there are coal-fields near Singareni coal mines. What is needed is only the will or the desire of the Central Govern-

ment. If you want to concentrate all these plants only in one area, then not only from the economic point of view but also from the strategic point of view it is highly undesirable under the present circumstances to locate them in the same area, within the same locality, because at times it may prove very dangerous and very prejudicial to the country.

With regard to Bhadravati Iron Works, it was one of the first plants that we started in India. It was built up by the old Mysore administrators at a time when the circumstances were not very favourable. Its production is limited owing to various reasons. I do not say that Bhadravati Iron Works should be expanded or should be developed to the same extent as Bhilai or Rourkela. But, I say, it is ideally situated for the manufacture of special steel, ferro-alloys and stainless steel. The charcoal and the pig iron that is manufactured is considered to be of the finest quality. So, we have been urging upon the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel to devote special attention to this and to see that special steel, ferro-alloys and stainless steel plants are located there. In fact, stainless steel was manufactured in Bhadravati long ago. They are very famous for the manufacture of ferro-alloys. They had asked for a grant. But the hon. Minister or the Government have been very lukewarm in this respect and they say—it is, more or less, a coercion—that unless Bhadravati forms a corporation, they will not give the grant. That is the pressure which is being put on the Mysore Government. Sir, I may tell you, while a corporation may be formed, what are its implications. The Mysore Government is getting a revenue of nearly Rs. 1 crore and that will go. When a corporation is formed, half of it will go as income tax.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Mohammed Imam: Sir, I want only one minute more.

I have given you its implications, how the Mysore Government stands to lose. Whatever it may be, please do not wait and take necessary steps to start these ferro-alloys and stainless steel plants in Bhadravati. I know the south is entirely at your mercy.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, we are at your mercy.

Shri Mohammed Imam: I do not object to Durgapur. Let the hon. Minister give a categorical assurance that all these special steel, ferro-alloys and stainless steel plants will be started and let him give the necessary grant. Let there be one fully developed plant in the south. I think that will be justified.

Sir, I am thankful for the indulgence that you have shown to me in allowing me this much time and I hope the hon. Minister will consider all these facts.

Shri Thanu Pillai (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must congratulate this Ministry. This is the foundation for the public sector without which no other sector, not even the private sector, can function in this country. The three steel plants were practically put up in the Second Five Year Plan period. Though originally we had a plant in Rourkela, the new plants have been put up only in the Second Five Year Plan period which no country in the world has ever attempted or implemented in such a short period. Attempts may be made, but their implementation is a great thing.

Sir, very often we hear, as we heard today also, that there is this mistake and that mistake. Obviously, there ought to be mistakes. When we construct a house, do we collect all the materials, how much of cement, how much of bricks, how much of stone—everything worked out—store them and then begin construction? All these things do change. Even in building a small house there are many changes that come about—price factor

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might change, some commodity might not reach in time and so on. Those are the things which happen. And consider the implementation of a huge scheme and that too by a country which has never before attempted it. We have to depend upon technicians and the machinery from the foreign countries. Most of the content of this price difference is caused by an increase in international price. Then, in our own country everything has increased; there has been an increase in civil expenditure, in civil construction. So, when you plan five or six years ahead—and there has been a rise at every level from every point of view, both foreign and internal—will it not have a reflection on the project? Certainly it will.

Sir, another point that was made was they did not calculate all these things. In the original report it was mentioned that townships, ancillaries and certain mines will be provided. That means, naturally when you take into consideration the provision to be made in future, future expenses will be incurred. Why? When we allow for future expansion, and when in the report it is embodied, certain points will be considered later. Obviously, future money also will have to be provided. It is one thing to point out the defects and allow him to rectify; but it is another thing to throw cold water on one's spirits.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Because it is hot iron.

Shri Thanu Pillai: That is to inhibit enthusiasm.

An Hon. Member: That will strengthen steel.

Shri Thanu Pillai: I hope the Minister will not become nervous when there is something going wrong and there is criticism, because, within these 5 years, we have given 3 plants with a capacity of 3 million tons. We are launching on a fourth plant. The fourth plant is being designed by Indian engineers. It is a great achievement that after the implementation of the three steel plants with foreign aid and foreign collaboration, we are starting a fourth plant, one with our engineers and our technicians. I hope it might be fabricated in our country with minor imports of some essential machinery which may not be available in this country.

In the Third Plan period it is assessed that the requirements will be about 10 million tons. Now, the requirements are 5 to 6 million tons and we are providing only 2 to 3 million tons. That means there is always a gap of 2 to 3 millions between the demand and supply. This position, I am afraid, is inhibiting our expansion of many industries, big and small which are based on steel as raw material. They have not been able to implement their full programme. Mostly so in the small-scale industries and the Industrial Estates where people have put in a few lakhs, hoping that they would be able to start small-scale industries. They are looking up for raw materials which are not available. This creates a feeling in the minds of other people that they will also burn their fingers like their neighbours. When we are trying to create an industrial tempo, this one factor of lack of raw materials is retarding that, is retarding the acceleration of that tempo. Whatever might be the shortcomings or shortage of raw materials for big industrial schemes, I would request the hon. Minister to give protection to small-scale industries and, particularly, the industrial estates, which is a new scheme in our country. That enthusiasm should not be inhibited.

My hon. friend, Shri Morarka, made some points about the non-accounting for interest and the non-accounting for depreciation in connection with the performance of the steel plants. It may be correct from the orthodox accounting point of view. I would like to point out to my friend this. We have given Rs. 10 crores each to

Tatas and Indian Iron and Steel Co, interest-free. Our steel projects were to pay 4½ per cent interest. For not having paid interest for two years, they have increased the rate, I understand, to 5 per cent in future. Obviously, they wanted to make up for not paying interest for 2 years. Where you forgo 4½ per cent for 2 years, you are going to have a permanent half per cent increased rate of interest. It is not a bad bargain; it is not a bad profit for the investment in the project.

Another thing is about depreciation. Normally, we allow depreciation when there is a profit. When the whole plant has not started functioning in full and there is no profit and we are incurring a loss of Rs. 1 crore, what is the purpose of saying, let us lose Rs. 5 or 6 crores more? That would create fear in the minds of some people. All these things will be provided. After all, it is our own property; it is national property. It is not that we want to hide anything; it has been shown and it will be included in the project.

About the fourth plant I have to say this. When our requirements would be 10 million tons, the additional capacity you have provided is only 1 million tons. That is the capacity of the plant to be started. The existing plants are going to be expanded to give 3 million tons more. That means that they will expand from 3 millions to 6 millions. Due to our present performance, we are not able to meet the demand. In future also, I am not sure whether the assessment is accurate. There are people who doubt whether we would consume so much. But, I am afraid whether our production would be commensurate with the demands for consumption. Therefore, in spite of relying on expansion, some provision should be made for emergencies or unexpected demands.

In this respect, I would not confine myself only to the fourth plant. As my hon. friend, Shri Imam said, I would like that we should have plans for a fifth plant. Though they want no ceiling on land, my hon. friend wanted a ceiling to be put on the capacity of the steel plant—to reduce it to one-quarter million tons and all that. That is a different matter. (*Interruptions*). I would like a fifth plant also to be envisaged and planned for from even now. You may not make full provision for that. But, when you think of developing a fourth plant, I would request Government to be ready with plans for a fifth plant also. My hon. friend Shri Morarka quoted foreign experts' opinion that we would be consuming in the next 15 or 20 years about 40 to 50 million tons.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Where should it be located?

Shri Thanu Pillai: Maybe even in Punjab. I do not mind. But the idea is that our capacity of production of steel should be increased and increased to the full extent of the demand. Along with this I would submit that we should also resort to some export even now. There has been some export of billets. I say this because even if there is excess, even when you produce more steel in future, still there may not be a market when you want. I would submit that even when we have not got the full quantum for our own consumption, as you are inhibiting local consumption in many industries, even if you import steel from abroad, I would suggest that we should send our steel to foreign countries so that we may develop a market using Indian steel even now. Our product should go there with good quality and get a market there. Much expansion of foreign market may not be feasible when we are in a position to sell. Other people are not going to wait for our production and not buy from elsewhere. Therefore, we should export some of these commodities to our neighbouring countries who are not steel producing countries.

In the matter of special steel there is a lot of difficulty. In the case of

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small entrepreneurs, particularly stainless steel. Where there is good profit there are many people coming forward. Because of lack of foreign exchange there is not sufficient availability of this item. I would submit that a special quota may be allotted under the Export Promotion scheme for stainless steel which is needed for utensils and other things. In the South-east Asian countries, where a large number of our people live, there is a good market for this, according to my information. I would request the Government to consider making it available particularly to small-scale industries which are suffering and are in great distress. Now, it is available in the open market for 3 or 4 times the imported price. That means that somebody who has nothing to do with it is able to import and sell it at 3 or 4 times the value. And the man who is sitting in the factory is not able to get that.

I now come to Neiveli. It has been said that lignite is being sent for test and that the iron ore is being sent for test. That project on which the people of Madras have built great hopes is not working up to schedule. It is a grievance. Even if a thousand tons have to be exported, I would request the hon. Minister to see that it is exported in time so that this may be included in the Third Plan and attempts made for its implementation. As it is, the implementation of the Neiveli Steel project is not taking good shape. With our Salem iron ore and the Neyveli lignite, we want to have a steel plant there. After much discussion, it has been accepted, but to what extent it is implemented, we do not know. We are not very happy about it. I hope the Government will give some attention to that matter and implement it in the Third Plan without fail.

The southern region has not been fully surveyed. We hear that petroleum, copper, lead, mica and other minerals are available in that region. The survey is not complete, and there is not even a test. I know that in the southern region the industrial mind is not there. Our private industrialists or capitalists will not come there because there is no clear picture yet and there is no proper understanding of the region. No pioneer has gone there. So, I request the Government to start some small pilot tests or surveys with regard to mica, lead, copper and petroleum, and see whether it is not possible to develop that part of the country. I hear that mica could be mined in the Tirunelveli district in the Ambasamudram hills. There are areas which contain traces of mica and lead; both are available there. Some old German author has written a book and in that book he says that that part of the southern region has got these minerals.

Then we are also likely to get some graphite which is required for the manufacture of industrial crucibles. Graphite is available in some parts of Tirunelveli, graphite of the same quality is available in Ceylon. The Government may consider these aspects and have a survey made with a view to open such mines. There are possibilities of petroleum in the Cauvery delta. We would request that one of these public sector refiners should be set up in the east coast, possibly somewhere near Tanjore or the South Arcot District. It will be a very proper location because there should not be any criticism that all things are given in the North. My hon. friend Shri Sampath is not here today. Otherwise, he would draw a distinction between the north and the south. My hon. friend Shri Mohammed Imam wanted the fifth steel plant in the South. I fully endorse that suggestion. When Mysore has got iron ore and Andhra Pradesh has coal, I want the fifth steel plant to be established somewhere in the Madras-Mysore-Andhra region. I am not particular about....

Shri Prabhat Kar: Particularly Madras.

Shri Thanu Pillai: I am not particular about it. That is what I said. Wherever it may be established, I shall be glad. That region is starved of attention to some extent. It is a legitimate criticism. We are not saying that there is any north and south feeling or any such thing. But where there is a possibility, where it is easy to start—having established all these plants—the fifth plant may be installed in the southern region. Neyveli is not an easy project. It is very difficult. It is given for regional consideration. That is what I feel. I am very glad that the Government did it. But let them not stop with Neyveli. When the question of a major steel plant, fourth or fifth plant has come, at least let the fifth plant be started in the southern region, whether it is Madras, Mysore or Andhra. Where it is in the southern region, is immaterial, it should be in the South.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are 66 selected cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel. They may be moved subject to their being otherwise admissible

Need to set up a steel plant in Kutch, Gujarat State

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs 100." (201)

Need to set up a steel rolling factory in Gujarat

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (202)

Delay in the issue of import licences

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (636)

Delay in giving indents to stockist

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (637)

Working of the Zonal Office of Controller of Iron and Steel

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (638)

Defective policy regarding barter deals and appointment of stockists

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (639)

Need for mechanisation of mines

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (740)

Need for expediting the removal of coal from pit heads

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (741)

Need for increasing the number of railway sidings in colliery areas

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Stel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs 100" (743)

Need for development of Singareni Collieries

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (744)

Need for mechanisation of iron ore mines

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (745)

Need to shift the Head Office of the Hindustan Steel Limited from Ranchi to Calcutta

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (776)

Need to shift the Head Office of Purchasing Office of Durgapur Steel Project from Durgapur to Calcutta

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (777)

Need for immediate commissioning of the remaining blast furnances of Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (778)

Need for fuller utilisation of the by products of steel factories

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (779)

Need for exploration of oil in the Gangetic Valley

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (780)

Need to supply sufficient quantity of sands to the collieries for stowing

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (781)

Need to increase coal production in the public sector

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (782)

Need to create coal zones for proper and regular distribution of coal to different areas

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be rduced by Rs. 100." (783)

Need to reduce the price of oil

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and

Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (784)

Need for training graduate apprentices, operators and skilled workers in Durgapur Steel factory

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (785)

Need to stop the export of rion ores containing more than 65 p. c. of iron content

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (786)

Need to develop and mechanise the iron ore mine of Bolani for supplying ores to Durgapur

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (787)

Need to expedite the completion of the coal washery for supplying coal to Durgapur Steel Plant

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (788)

Need to expedite the establishment of coal washeries at Dugda, Bhojudih and Patherdih

Shri Aurobinde Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (789)

Need to make available the report of the ground-water investigations conducted by the Geological Survey of India

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (790)

Need for more mapping and drilling work to be done by the Geological Survey of India

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (791).

Need for intensifying the geological investigations for economic mineral deposits

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (792).

Need to establish an oil-refine near Calcutta

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (793).

Need to intensify the prospecting work for finding out the coal deposits of high grade

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (794).

Need for proper investigation for finding coal deposits in Bandel-Ondel area of West Bengal.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (795).

Need to arrive at a decision about the availability of oil in Jawalamukhi area.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (796).

Need to compel the private sector to purchase crude oil imported by Government from U. S. S. R.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (797)

Need to produce adequate quantity of kerosene oil to attain self-sufficiency

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (798).

Lack of settled policy followed by the Controller of Iron and Steel in the export of steel.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (1011).

Nedd to promote export of scrap to earn foreign exchange.

Shri M. B Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (1068).

Need to increase the number of beds in the Hospital provided for the employees of Durgapur Steel, Factory

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (1233).

Need to extend the hospital facilities to the Members of the employees families of Durgapur Steel Factory.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (1234).

Maltreatment of the employees of the Security Department of Durgapur Steel Factory.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (1235).

Need to provide facilities for education of the employees of Durgapur Steel Factory.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (1236).

Question of amalgamation of small collieries

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (1378).

Delay in mapping of gold bearing areas in the region of Kolar Gold fields

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (1379).

Need for upward revision of target for coal in the Third Five Year Plan

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (1380).

Failure to achieve physical target of 15 million tons of coal during the Second Five Year Plan.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: beg to move: I

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by R 100." (1381).

Unsatisfactory working of Indian Bureau of Mines

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (1382)

Unsatisfactory working of the office of Iron and Steel Controller

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (1383).

Need to abandon the scheme of laying pipe line from Cambay to Bombay

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (1446).

Working of the office of the Iron and Steel Controller at Calcutta

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (887)

Need to supply regular quotas of iron and steel to small factories

Shri Aurobinda Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (888)

Need to allocate the iron and steel quotas to genuine businessmen

Shri Aurobinda Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (889)

Need to check the list of quota-holders of Calcutta to stop fake transactions

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (890)

Need for co-ordination between the Coal Commissioner and the Mines Inspectorate

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (891)

Need to eradicate black-marketing in iron and steel

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (892)

Need to lower the price of steel

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (893)

Need for co-ordination between the Ministries of Railways and Steel, Mines and Fuel to ensure movement of coal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (894)

Need for proper gradation of coal by the Central Fuel Research Institute

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100" (895).

Need to enhance the financial allocation to the Sikkim Mining Corporation

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (1447)

Grievances of the staff of the office of the Coal Controller in regard to the evaluation of job analysis

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (1448)

Need to accelerate the pace of construction of residential quarters for the employees of National Coal Development Corporation at Ranchi

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (1449)

Delays in the setting up of washeries at Dugda and Bhojidih

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (1450)

Delay in undertaking mining operations in Neyveli Lignite Mines

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (1451)

Scarcity of water supply in Bokaro and Kargali collieries

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Feul be reduced by Rs. 100." (1452)

Need to expedite the establishment of the Alloy and Tools Steel Plant at Durgapur

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Feul be reduced by Rs. 100." (896)

Need for economy in the working of the Neyveli Lignite Project

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (897)

Question of setting up of a refinery in Gujarat immediately

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demands under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (1453)

Question of developing outlying coal mines

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demands under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (1454)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All the cut motions are now before the House.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am afraid I find very little in the report that has been submitted with regard to the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, on which I can honestly congratulate the hon. Minister. The story of steel plants in our country has been a story of bad planning, bad execution and very costly errors. It has been a story of inexcusable delay which still persists. May I remind this House of the 33rd report of the Estimates Committee which condemns the handling of the projects in no measured terms? After our experience of how these plants have worked, it is evident that this country has paid a great deal for the execution of these projects. It will be recalled that in the course of the second Five Year Plan, the target set for the production of finished steel was 4·5 million tons. As the report of the hon. Minister shows, today these steel plants have produced only 2·2 million tons out of which it may be said that the private sector has produced 1·2 million tons and the public sector has hardly produced 19,000 tons of finished steel. I would request the hon. Minister to let us know how he accounts for the fact that though the Plan target is as high as 4·5 million tons making allowance for larger production from the private sector, we have lagged far behind the target in the public sector.

The result of all this bad handling and fall in the production of these steel plants has been that we have had to import one million tons of steel. We have suffered huge losses in foreign exchange at the time when we could ill afford to spare foreign exchange. There has been loss of indigenous production, and subsidiary engineering industries have suffered a great deal. In any other country the handling of this type of any project would have resulted in the resignation of the Minister.

An Hon. Member: Hear, hear.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Coming to the three steel plants I shall quickly review their progress which will show to the House how far behind the target

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

we have been. So far as Rourkela is concerned, though according to the Plan target, all the units of Rourkela should have been in full production by December, 1959, still, we find that construction work has not been completed: the cold rolling mills and the tinning lines have yet to get ready. The most surprising part of it is about the production figures. In Rourkela, we have been told that from February, 1959 to December, 1960, roughly 22 months, only 210,000 tons of ingots have been produced. The production in Rourkela in January and February, 1961 has been stepped up, but we are told that it amounts only to 47,000 tons of ingot. Even if we take into consideration the production for the last two months, even proceeding on that basis, Rourkela will not be able to attain the target fixed for steel ingots.

I am surprised that so far as steel ingots are concerned, the production is only a quarter of a million tons as against the one million tons which we were promised. So far as production of coke is concerned, there are three batteries which have been working for two years producing only 800,000 tons of coke as against our requirement of not less than 1·5 million tons. Instances of bad planning in Rourkela are obvious.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow.

Sardar Swaran Singh: We are to continue till 3·45.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the House so desires, we can continue. Then 15 minutes are to be made up.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Yesterday we sat up to quarter to seven. 15 minutes are not going to matter much.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Whatever be the desire of the House, I shall follow.

Sardar Swaran Singh: The Speaker announced that the House would sit till 6.15 today.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister did not hear the other part of the story. There are some hon. Members who objected to it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then we will continue this debate tomorrow.

15·34 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

EIGHTY-SECOND REPORT

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Eighty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 12th April, 1961".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That this House agrees with the Eighty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 12th April, 1961".

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION RE: NATIONALISATION OF COAL MINES—*contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion on the following resolution moved by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty on the 1st April, 1961, namely:

> "This House is of opinion that all the coal mines in private sector be nationalised".

Out of one hour and 30 minutes allotted for discussion of the resolution, 35 minutes have already been taken up. Shri S. L. Saksena may continue his speech.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Maharajganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this question of

nationalisation of coal mines has been discussed by various committees in the past. The last committee was the Indian Coalfields' Committee in 1946 and before that, it was discussed by the Coal Mining Committee in 1937. The Coalfields' Committee have quoted the conclusions of Messrs. Nag and Krishnan, which were given by them as a supplementary note to the report of Coal Mining Committee. They have summarised the main reasons why they recommended nationalisation. Their reasons are as follows:

> "After describing the parlous state of the industry, they concluded that State acquisition of the mines (and the minerals) was the only solution, for it had the following advantages amongst others:
>
> (i) Systematic development and working are possible only under State ownership. The primary consideration of profit making will be subordinated to sound mining methods.
>
> (ii) Conservation as applied to utilisation is possible only under State ownership. Under private ownership, waste in mining can perhaps be controlled, but certainly not waste in use.
>
> (iii) A proper balance between production and consumption can be kept up; over-production and cut-throat competition which are prominent features of the present market will be eliminated.
>
> (iv) One of the worst features of mining in India is the status and conditions of Labour. Under State ownership labour will be better organised and looked after, as is the case, even now, in the State Railway Collieries, as compared with the majority of private collieries."

This was the conclusion of Messrs. Nag and Krishnan in the note which they appended to the report of the Coal Mining Committee. The Indian Coalfields' Committee have quoted them. Messrs. Nag and Krishnan have also said:

> "With the entire coal mining industry in the hands of the State, production and consumption can be co-ordinated and the prices regulated."

15·37 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE in the Chair]

But still this Indian Coalfields' Committee did not recommend nationalisation of coal mines in 1946. They said:

> "We do not think that State ownership and operation of the entire coal industry is a practical issue for the next ten years. Nevertheless, State ownership and operation may have to be extended in certain eventualities."

That was in 1946, when they said that for ten years nationalisation of the entire industry was not a practical possibility, although they said even then that State ownership should be extended to some sectors. Now 15 years have passed since then. We have already completed two Five Year Plans and we are on the threshold of the third Plan. Therefore, the time has now come when even according to the report of the Coalfields' Committee, and according to Government's own industrial policy resolution of 1948, we should make this industry a nationalised concern.

The example of other countries like Britain and France also shows that this is a key industry and it is not possible to control the price and to look after national interest if it is under private ownership. The private owner wants more profit; he is not prepared to work seams or collieries which are not profitable, even though in national interest it may be necessary to work them. We have seen the case of the two Giridih collieries worked by the NCDC at a loss and Sardar

[Shri S. L. Saxena]

Swaran Singh himself says it was a justifiable thing. Therefore, I feel that after 15 years of the submission of their report by the Indian Coalfields' Committee, if we do not still embark upon nationalisation of the coal industry in our Third Plan it woud result in national disaster. Today the Conservative Government is in power in Britain, but it continues with the nationalised coalfields and it has been found that this nationalisation has done much good to the country. Therefore, I feel the time has come when in the interests of our country, there should be nationalisation of coalfields. The work of the NCDC and its performance in the last few years is such that it can now manage all the coalfields in the country in the public sector.

Still more surprising is the allocation in the Third Plan. It is said that the present production of coal in the country is 60 million tons and it is proposed to raise it to 97 million tons in the Third Plan. Of this increase of 37 million tons, 20 million tons will be allocated to the public sector and the remaining 17 million tons to the private sector. Therefore, at the end of the Third Plan, the public sector will produce only 35 million tons and 62 million tons will be produced in the private sector. This is something which is atrocious I feel that if Government are not prepared to take over all the smaller coalfields, at least all the new coalfields which are to be worked to give the additional amount of coal should be worked in the public sector.

I feel that some of the important coalfields which are in foreign hands and which contain the best quality of coal should be taken over by NCDC immediately. At present nearly 75 per cent. of metallurgical coal and other high-grade coal is in private sector. We are short of metallurgical coal and unless those coalfields are nationalised, it would be very difficult to conserve it and use it according to national needs. Therefore, the case of nationalisation was so strongly made out by Messrs. Nag and Krishnan in 1937. Even the Indian Coalfields' Committee recommended that after 10 years, the coal industry should be nationalised. But now 15 years have passed and still we have not taken it up. I feel there is a very strong case for taking over the coal industry in the public sector and there is no reason why after the example and experience of developed countries like Britain and France and certain other countries, we should not embark upon this important undertaking.

One thing to which I object is the conditions which certain countries which give us loans put on our development pattern. I saw today in the newspapers that Shri B. K. Nehru has been reported to have said here that in America, wherefrom we get most of our loans, the climate is bad on account of our policy in regard to oil. They want that we must encourage the private sector in oil as well as in coal. I think this is something which we cannot tolerate. This interference with our internal policies is not proper. It means that this aid is not aid without strings, but aid with strings. I think we should not accept any loans which put any conditions. I think that is one of the reasons why we are not embarking on the nationalisation of the coal industry.

The World Bank have no business to say that we should go in for more and more private participation in the coal industry. Considering our national interests, I think we should go in for its complete nationalisation immediately. I hope Government will see to it that the aid we get is given without strings. When we have to pay the money and the interest, there is no reason why we should accept any condition by the World Bank or anybody else who gives us loans. I hope Government will take up a strong stand in this matter. The Prime Minister has also said that we receive aid without strings. It is necessary in the

interests of the nation that the coal indusry should be nationalised. No suggestions made by the World Bank or by anybody else should influence us in the matter and we must go in for the natioalisation of this industry. Without that, all our planning will be faulty. We cannot plan properly because on coal depends everything—the price level and the cost of living index and so many other things. So, I urge that this industry must be completely nationalised and controlled by the State. Without that, we cannot have real planning and real national development.

श्री उदराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) सभापति जी, मैंने इस प्रस्ताव में एक संशोधन की सूचना दी थी, जिसका मंशा यह था कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में हमें कोयले के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये और उसका पूरा फायदा उठाने के लिये कोल माइन्स का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर देना चाहिये और उसी के साथ १९५६ के भारत सरकार के इण्डस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन में संशोधन करना चाहिए।

जहां तक राष्ट्रीयकरण का प्रश्न है, मैं सदन की सूचना के लिये सरकार के १९४८ के इण्डस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन के कुछ उद्धरण पढ़ना चाहता हूं। १९४८ में पहली दफा एक इण्डस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन की रचना की गई थी और उसमें कहा गया था —

"On these considerations the Government have decided that the manufacture of arms and ammunition, the proudction and control of atomic energy, and the ownership and management of railway transport should be the exclusive monopoly of the Central Government. Further, in any emergency, the Government would always have the power to take over any industry vital for national defence. In the case of the following industries...." (that means coal, iron and steel and mineral ils) "....the State will be exclusively responsible for the establishment of new undertakings, except where, in the national interest, the State itself finds it necessary to secure the co-operation of private enterprise subject to such control and regulation as the Central Government may prescribe."

उसके बाद उसमें यह कहा गया था—

"While the inherent right of the State to acquire any existing industrial undertaking will always remain, and will be exercised whenever the public interest requires it, Government have decided to let existing undertakings in these fields develop for a period of ten years, during which they will be allowed all facilities for efficient working and reasonable expansion At the end of this period, the whole matter will be reviewed and a decision taken in the light of circumstances obtaining at the time. If it is decided that the State should acquire any unit, the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution will be observed and compensation will be awarded on a fair and equitable basis."

इसी प्रकार १९५६ के इण्डस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन में भी "नेशनल इंट्रेस्ट" के शब्द दिये गये हैं। साथ ही १९५६ के रेजोल्यूशन में स्पष्टतया शिड्यूल ए बना कर यह लिख दिया गया कि उसके उसके चीजें सिर्फ पब्लिक सैक्टर में होंगी और इनको प्राइवेट सैक्टर में नहीं दिया जा सकेगा। इस प्रश्न पर इस सदन में चर्चा हुई है। मेरा स्मरण है कि संसद के अधिवेशन में जब मैंने यह प्रश्न उठाया, तो माननीय मन्त्री जी ने एक बयान दिया था उसमें उन्होंने "नेशनल इंट्रेस्ट" की परिभाषा को और भी खींचने और बढ़ाने की कोशिश की। उक्त रेजोल्यूशनों में "नेशनल इंट्रेस्ट" की

[श्री बजराज सिंह]

परिभाषा नहीं की गई है । माननीय मन्त्री जी के अनुसार "नेशनल इंट्रेस्ट" का अर्थ यह है कि चूंकि देश में कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ाना है और पब्लिक सैक्टर में, सिंगरेनी कालियरी और ए०० सी० डी० सी० में, उत्पादन इतनी जल्दी नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता है, इस लिये नेशनल इंट्रेस्ट यह है कि पहले से जो प्राइवेट खदानें चल रही हैं, उनको कनटिगुअस एरियाज में, आसपास के एरियाज में, नई खुदाई करने की इजाजत दी जाये । मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि क्या यह सरकार अपनी बनाई हुई नीति पर चलना चाहती है या नहीं । जैसा कि मैंने अभी पढ़ कर सुनाया है, १९४८ के इण्डस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन में स्पष्टतया इस बात का जिक्र है कि दस साल तक तो इन पुराने लोगों को इन इंडस्ट्रीज में काम करने की इजाजत दी जायगी और इस अवधि के पश्चात इस सारे मामले पर पुनर्विचार किया जायगा । यह बात १९४८ में कही गई थी और १९५८ गुजर गया है, आज १९६१ है और तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना शुरू हो गई है, लेकिन अभी तक इस साल के बाद रिव्यू करने का प्रश्न है, पता नहीं सरकार सो गई है । अब एक अलग तरह की विचार-धारा चल गई है । आजाद होने के तुरन्त बाद, १९४८ में हम ने जिस तरह सोचना शुरू किया था, हमने जो विचार-धारा अपनाई थी, स्पष्टतया उस विचार-धारा को कब्रिस्तान में दफनाने की बात सोची जा रही है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब भी कोयले की खदानों को नेशनलाइजेशन की बात उठाई जाती है, तो सरकार की तरफ से अजीब दलीलें उठाई जाती हैं । उस की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि जो पुरानी खदानें प्राईवेट सैक्टर में चल रही हैं, उनको सरकारी अधिकार में लेने से कोई फायदा नहीं होने वाला है, क्योंकि उनका काफी स्टाक एग्जहास्ट हो चुका है, खत्म हो चुका है और उनमें मशीनरी पुरानी है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब भी किसी चीज का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जायगा, इस तरह की दलीलें आयेंगी और इस तरह की दलीलें उस वक्त भी आईं, जबकि आजाद होने के बाद सारे हिन्दुस्तान में कांग्रेस सरकारों ने जमींदारियों को खत्म किया, लेकिन उन दलीलों को नहीं माना गया और सही तौर पर नहीं माना गया । पुराने लोग उन को चला रहे हैं, उन की मशीनें पुरानी हो चुकी हैं, उनका स्टाक खत्म होता जा रहा है, इसलिये उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण न किया जाये, यह कोई दलील नहीं है । असल में हमें देखना यह होगा कि राष्ट्र के हित में क्या है, देश के हित में क्या है । राष्ट्र के हित में क्या है, यह मेरे बतलाने की आज बात नहीं है । सन १९४८ के इंडस्ट्रीयल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन में सरकार ने यह घोषित किया है कि राष्ट्र के हित में यह है कि मिनरल, आयल, आयरन एण्ड स्टील इत्यादि जो इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं, ये पब्लिक सैक्टर में आएंगी, इन क्षेत्रों में प्राइवेट सैक्टर के लोगों को रहने की इजाजत नहीं दी जायगी, इन क्षेत्रों में नए लोगों को इण्डस्ट्रीज खोलने की इजाजत नहीं दी जाएगी और जो पुराने लोग पहले से इन में हैं, उनको दस साल तक इनको चलाने की इजाजत होगी, दस साल के बाद इनका नैशनलाइजेशन कर दिया जाएगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने इस पालिसी को क्यों त्याग दिया है, क्यों सरकार तैयार नहीं है कि १९४८ में जो उसने वादा किया था, उसको पूरा करे ? इस रेजोल्यूशन के मुताबिक १९५८ में इसको रिव्यू किया जाना था, इस पर पुनर्विचार होना था । लेकिन १९५६ में ही एक नया इण्डस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन बना, द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के शुरू होने से पहले । अब तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के शुरू होने से पहले या इसके प्रारम्भ होने के अवसर पर क्या किसी तरह के कोई विचार किये जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है ? आज सरकार ऐसा समझती प्रतीत होती है कि उसे

विदेशों से और खास तौर पर अमरीका से ज्यादा पूंजी की आवश्यकता है और चूंकि ज्यादा पूंजी की आवश्यकता है इसलिये इस तरह का कोई काम नहीं किया जाना चाहिये जिससे विदेशों में पूंजीपतियों के दिमागों में यह भावना पैदा हो कि उनकी पूंजी को भारत में खतरा पैदा हो सकता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बार बार सरकार की इस घोषणा के बावजूद कि विदेशों से भारत में जो पैसा आ रहा है, उसके पीछे कोई स्ट्रिंग्ज नहीं हैं, कोई शर्तें नहीं हैं इस तरह की जो बातें होती हैं, इनसे पता चलता है कि शर्तें हैं।

आज ही के अखबारों से ज्ञात होता है कि हमारे इकोनोमिक अफेयर्स के सैक्रेटरी जनरल श्री वी० के० नेहरू इन दिनों दिल्ली आए हुए हैं और चाहते हैं कि आयल इंडस्ट्री में अमरीका की कुछ पूंजी लगे, इस में उनको कुछ विशेष सुविधायें मिलें और इस हेतु यहां पर कुछ बातचीत चल रही है। चाहे आज आयल चर्चा का विषय नहीं है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की जो बातें हैं उनसे पता चलता है कि सरकार का दिमाग किस तरफ चल रहा है। हो सकता है कि सरकार ये विशेष सुविधायें देने को तैयार हो जाए, इस तरह का संकेत अखबारों में मिलता है। मैं इस विषय में जाना नहीं चाहता हूं, केवल कोल इंडस्ट्री के बारे में ही अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो विदेशी पूंजी लगी हुई है, उसके लिए कोई तो आधार होना चाहिये और यह तो तय होना चाहिये कि हम उसको कब तक बर्दाश्त करेंगे। १९४८ तक साढ़े बत्तीस करोड़ रुपया या तेंतीस करोड़ रुपया प्राइवेट कालयरीज के मालिकों ने लगाया हुआ था और निश्चित रूप से वे इससे कहीं ज्यादा रुपया कमा चुके हैं। यह कहना कि हमारे पास आज पैसा नहीं है, इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के लिए या यह कहना कि उससे कोई फायदा होनेवाला नहीं है, कोई दलील नहीं है। जब सरकार मानती है कि कोल ऐसी वस्तु है जिसके बिना काम नहीं चल सकता है, बहुत ही महत्व की चीज है और इसके बिना राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन को नुकसान पहुंच सकता है, इसके बिना रेलें जो कि माल को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पहुंचाती हैं, बिना कोल के उनका चलना सम्भव नहीं है, वे बन्द हो सकती हैं, तो इस कोल इंडस्ट्री को प्राइवेट हाथों में रहने देना कहां तक उचित हो सकता है, यह सोचने की बात है। प्राइवेट लोगों की मार्फत इसको अगर आप चलाते रहेंगे, उनको इसकी इजाजत देते रहेंगे तो हो सकता है कि जिस तरह के खतरे पहले उपस्थित हुए हैं, उस तरह के खतरे आगे भी उपस्थित हों।

इस लिए मैं समझता हूं कि समय आ गया है कि जब १९४८ के इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन में जो वादा किया गया था कि उस पर पुनर्विचार होगा और जो कहा गया था कि १९५८ में यह किया जाएगा, उसको अब किया जाए। १९५८ में आपने नहीं किया तो न सही, अब तृतीय योजना शुरू होने के अवसर पर आप उस पर विचार कर सकते हैं और देख सकते हैं कि क्या इस तरह की स्थिति आ गई है या नहीं कि इन खदानों को हम प्राइवेट लोगों के हाथों में से ले या न लें।

कोयले के उत्पादन के जो तृतीय योजना में लक्ष्य निश्चित किए गए हैं, उनको हम देखें तो पता चलेगा कि और भी ज्यादा सुविधायें सरकार उनको दे रही है। ३७ मिलियन टन कोयले—यानी ३ करोड़ ७० लाख टन कोयले—के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य रखा गया है और उसमें से १७ मिलियन टन यानी १ करोड़ ७० लाख टन कोयला पैदा करने का दायित्व हम प्राइवेट खदानों पर डाल रहे हैं जब कि द्वितीय योजना में केवल १० मिलियन यानी एक करोड़ टन कोयला पैदा करने का दायित्व ही उन पर डाला गया था। मालूम होता है कि सरकार हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के सामने नए इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन को लागू में आने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, उसकी

[श्री बचराज सिंह]

नीतियों में परिवर्तन हो चुका है । निश्चित रूप से अब इस तरह की बात कह कर टाला नहीं जा सकता है कि यह नैशनल इंटिरेस्ट में है कि उनको न कान्ट्रैक्टरीज को चलाने दिया जाए । १९४८ के रेजोल्यूशन और १९५६ के रेजोल्यूशन की यह व्याख्या है, उनका यह इंटरप्रेटेशन है कि नैशनल इंटिरेस्ट में उन लोगों को कायम रहने दिया जाए, इस तरह की दलीलें देना देश की जनता को धोखा देने के बराबर होगा । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि जहां तक इन कोल माइंज का ताल्लुक है या तेल का ताल्लुक है राष्ट्र हित में आज यह है कि सरकार उनको अपने कब्जे में लें ।

बार बार सरकार की तरफ से यह कहा जाता है कि उसके पास इस काम के लिए साधन नहीं है, देश की पंचवर्षीय योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए साधनों की आवश्यकता है । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि साधन आप के पास है और आप इस काम को कर सकते हैं । सरकार चाय, सिगरेट, बीड़ी इत्यादि पर टैक्स लगा कर काम जनता पर भार डाल सकती है और साधन पैदा कर सकती है, तो क्या इस काम के लिए वह साधन पैदा नहीं कर सकती है ? मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार अपनी उद्घोषणा के मताबिक इस विषय पर पुनर्विचार करे और सोचे कि क्या अब समय नहीं है कि प्राइवेट खदानों के मालिकों से उन खदानों को अपने कब्जे में कर लिया जाए । अगर आप राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं कर सकते हैं तो एक दूसरी बात तो कर ही सकते हैं । तीसरी योजना में जितना भी कोयले का अधिक उत्पादन करना है, यह सारे का सारा पब्लिक सैक्टर के जरिये ही किया जाए, एन० सी० डी० सी० के जरिये किया जाए, सिंगरेनी कोल फील्डस इत्यादि से हो और प्राइवेट लोगों को किसी प्रकार का भी मौका न दिया जाए कि वे नई कान्ट्रैक्टरीज को चलायें और जो पुरानी कान्ट्रैक्टरीज चल रही हैं, वही उनके पास छोड़ दी जायें । राष्ट्रीयकरण की नीति को न केवल त्याग दिया गया है बल्कि अब तो प्राइवेट लोगों को और भी सुविधायें देने की कोशिश की जा रही है। कितने ही मिशन हमारे यहां बाहर के मुल्कों से आ रहे हैं, वर्ल्ड बैंक का कभी मिशन आ रहा है और कभी कोई और, कभी एक टीम इंग्लैंड से आ रही है तो दूसरी कहीं और से और कुछ इस तरह की आदत हो गई है कि विदेशी लोग आकर अगर कोई रिपोर्ट पेश कर देते हैं तो सरकार समझती है कि यह विशेषज्ञों की रिपोर्ट है, हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के लोग इस बारे में कुछ जानते ही नहीं हैं । जो भी कोई विदेश से आता है, और आ कर कोई रिपोर्ट देता है, उस रिपोर्ट के पीछे कुछ न कुछ ऐसी भावना होती है जो कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के खिलाफ जाती है और यह स्वाभाविक भी है क्योंकि उनकी अपनी निश्चित नीति जो है, वह राष्ट्रीयकरण के खिलाफ है । मैं चाहता हूं कि यह देश के हित में होगा, राष्ट्र के हित में होगा, उद्योग के हित में होगा, उत्पादन बढ़ाये जाने में सहायक होगा, अगर इन कान्ट्रैक्टरीज का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाय । मैं चाहता हूं कि १९४८ के रेजोल्यूशन पर पुनर्विचार हो और यह निश्चय हो कि अब समय आ गया है जब कि प्राइवेट मालिकों को कोयला निकालने की इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती है, उनकी मिनकियतें उनके पास नहीं रह सकती हैं और वे पब्लिक सैक्टर में आयेंगी । यदि ऐसा किया गया तो देश का भला आप कर सकेंगे । मैं आशा करता हूं कि सरकार इस तरह के बहाने अब नहीं बनायेगी कि राष्ट्र के हित में यह है कि हम प्राइवेट लोगों को और अधिक मौका दें काम करने का और यदि आपने ऐसा किया तो मैं समझता हूं कि जो आपकी पूर्व-निर्धारित नीति है, उसको आप बदलेंगे और जो निश्चय आपने कर रखे हैं, उन से पीछे जायेंगे । मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि सरकार इस तरह की बात करने के लिए तैयार होगी और चाहेगी कि देश में इस तरह की भावना फैले कि जो पहले उसने निश्चय किया था, उससे वह बदल रही है, उससे वह पीछे जा रही है, उसके कदम

लड़खड़ा रहे हैं और वह अपनी घोषित नीति को बदल देना चाहती है ।

Mr. Chairman: The amendment that has been given notice of by Shri Braj Raj Singh will not be treated as moved, as it was not moved on the first day.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Chairman, one can look at this problem from many angles and I believe, when I view it from the context of my own ideology or my own ideas and ideals, the case for nationalisation is incontrovertible. No one can deny that in this country we must possess, we must have control over the sources of production in the essential fields of our national economy. I think steel is one of our strategic materials, and I am very happy that after having put up three steel plants, we are going to embark on the 4th steel plant. I am also very happy that today, on the floor of this House, suggestions have been made that a 5th steel plant should be put up. All these are very healthy signs of development of industry in my country. Of course, we have some steel plants which are historical relics and we must preserve these historical relics. After all, India is a land in which some of the old relics should be preserved. I think the Tatas and other steel plants are historical relics and we cannot wipe out our history in a day. I think these historical monuments, good bad and indifferent, which are out of date to some extent, will disappear some time and our steel plants in the public sector will outshine them and will dwarf them so far as the capacity for production is concerned. I think the nationalisation of the coal industry is an essential factor for the industrial development of our country and I support this resolution from that point of view.

But there is one problem, and it is this.

Shri A. M. Tariq: "But" is there.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am not bothered about what the World Bank Mission has said. I am not bothered about what our foreign experts say. I say that we are allowing these foreign experts to meddle too much with our economy, and I believe that if they keep their hands off our economy, we will be better off for that. I also feel that we are listening too much to their advice, to their grandfatherly or paternal advice, and I believe that advice is not always to be taken at its face value. They come to our country as our honoured guests and we honour them and treat them with all the traditional hospitality of India. We do all this kind of thing for them, but we should not think that they are the mentors of our national policy, that they are the guides of our national developmental activities. I do not think that we should give them that kind of prestige or authority. Therefore, the fact that the World Bank Mission has stated that we should not have this coal business in our public sector has no value for me.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): May I correct this impression, because the hon. Member is basing his arguments on certain reports and observations made from the opposite side? No World Bank Mission has ever stated that we should not do this or that in regard to our coal mines. It is quite a separate thing as to what decision we are going to take thereon. But, to be fair to the World Bank Mission, they have not said that we should not nationalise the coal industry.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): But we must read them between the lines.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I knew that the hon. Minister would come to the rescue of the World Bank, and he has done so. It has not surprised me. Somehow, we are developing the economy in our country in which we are going out of our way to pay deference to the wishes of outsiders, which, I think, is not a very healthy

[Shri D. C. Sharma].

sign. But I was submitting very respectfully that ideologically I am for nationalisation, total nationalisation, wholesale nationalisation, one hundred per cent. nationalisation of all the strategic industries in my country. We cannot get away from that and sooner or later we have to accept this proposition; the sooner we do it, the better it is.

But there is one problem, and that is this. What is going to be the basis of nationalisation? What is going to be the opportune moment for nationalisation? What is going to be the right time for undertaking this kind of great experiment?

Shri S. L. Saksena: Ten years are over.

16 hrs.

Shri D. C. Sharma: When I look at it from that angle, I think that the time is not yet ripe when we should take over all these mines in our hands. This is what I feel. Why? The coal landscape of our country is a very uncertain kind of landscape. It consists of some bright peaks but it also has some deep depressing pits. Therefore the course of wisdom consists in this that we should first of all make a survey of the whole problem anew. Every time the problem has to be looked at from the context that prevails in the country at that time. The industrial climate is in favour of this proposition and our ideology is in favour of this proposition. But I think we should survey this problem from this angle, namely, how we should grapple with it. Therefore the first point I would say is the point of survey.

The second point that I want to urge forward is that control cannot be a substitute for nationalisation. I know that our Government is controlling this industry very effectively. For instance, it is controlling it in terms of prices. It is controlling it in terms of production. They have fixed targets for the production of coal. They have done all those kinds of things. The coal mines are practically a kind of industry over which our Government keeps a very strict watch and over which our Government exercises very good control. But I would say that this control has got to be exercised in such a way that ultimately it leads to nationalisation. That is to say that this control has got to be orientated in the direction of nationalisation.

For how long has this control to be? That is also a problem which has got to be studied. I would, therefore, ask the hon. Minister that taking into account the fact that he economic climate of our country and the political climate our our country demand that the coal fields should be nationalised, he should appoint a committee or a commission to go into this question again and that committee or commission should tell us the various stages by which we should arrive at full-fledged nationalisation. It should survey the problem in such a way that we can do so. Therefore, as I said in the beginning, this nationalisation problem is a very important problem

The hon. Mover, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, in her opening speech referred to other aspects also, namely, to the aspect of labour and to the aspect of exploitation of coal. All those things are there. But I would say that for the time being a committee should be appointed to define the time limit by which this nationalisation should take place and to offer the stages through which we shall go in order to arrive at this goal.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the resolution moved by my hon. friend, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty. I am extremely happy to see that all hon. Members who have spoken on this resolution have supported the nationalisation of the coal industry. I know that there is much pressure on our Government from very powerful quarters and it will be difficult for them

to nationalise it immediately though in their own policy resolution it has been pleaded and announced that coal is one of the industries which deserve nationalisation. In this very House when some questions were asked regarding the function of certain mines under the NCDC, a suggestion was made by my hon. friend, Shri Rameshwar Tantia, as to why the nationalised coal mines should not be handed over to the private sector. My hon. friend, Shri Tantia, brought certain allegations of mismanagement in some of the collieries which are run by the public sector. Questions and counter-questions were exchanged in the House and ultimately the hon. Speaker, in his wisdom, called the next question. So it was evident in this House that many hon. Members, elected representatives, who are here also do not want nationalisation of the coal industry. I do not know what the strong argument in support of not nationalising the coal industry is. If it is said that this will hamper production and may result in less production, I humbly submit that this apprehension is somewhat unfounded.

Today when we are discussing this resolution we are also aware of the fact that for the success of our Third Five-Year Plan, for the expansion of our industries and for the establishment of new industries the completion of which may lead to socialism or towards socialism, it is necessary that we have resources at our command.

What should be the resources? Everytime any industry was to be nationalised or whenever talks started in support of nationalisation of any industry, the vested interests in this country headed by very big people who talk of socialism and of so many progressive things came forward and stood against nationalisation. They said that nationalisation will result in more scandals, that it will lead to corruption and that it will lead to inefficiency and mismanagement. Those were the arguments advanced, I remember, by very big people when Government took the decision to nationalise life insurance companies. The same people who advocated against nationalisation ultimately were included in the nationalised Life Insurance Corporation to run it.

I would give certain other instances. Take the sugar industry, for example. What is happening in the sugar industry? What are the wages of the employees there? Now a demand has been made by the All-India Trade Union Congress and other that this industry should be nationalised. The Wage Board report has not been accepted by the sugar mill owners. There are three cooperative sugar factories which are run by Government in the public sector or with the help of the public sector. They were taken over by the public sector and they have decided to implement the Wage Board award. In this case also, I am sure, after nationalisation the condition of the workers will be better.

What is the condition of the coal mine workers today? From many reports right from the Chinakuri mine disaster to the recent one where nine people died, it will be found that these accidents took place not because of some natural calamity or because of anything else but because of sheer negligence on the part of the management. It should be an eye-opener to us. Is it not time that we consider in the larger interests of the country that mines are nationalised? Then all this corruption, nepotism and favouritism which is going on in these mines will come to an end. I do not say that immediately after nationalisation those bad things will go away. But after this industry is nationalised the workers who are working there will feel that they are actually working for the interests of the country and not for giving fabulous profits to those who are already exploiting the workers in various industries. That will naturally enthuse the workers and they will come forward and give of their best.

Many arguments were advanced by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty in support of nationalisation. I

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

wou'd like to know from the hon. Minister the salient arguments in support of not nationalising this industry. It may be said by the hon. Minister that they do not stand against nationalisation but this may not be possible immediately. Even after 13 years of independence, even after passing so many resolutions, even after....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: One minute more and I shall finish.

Even after our Industrial Policy Resolution if we say that the time has not come for nationalisation, I am afraid that we will not be able to nationalise any industry. So I would request the hon. Minister to kindly accept this Resolution. I fully support the point of my learned friend Shri Diwan Chand Sharma that a committee should be appointed to go into this question exhaustively. Let the Committee submit its report. This Committee must consist of Members of this House and certain members of the Planning Commission, so that the entire matter may be decided throughly and a report submitted, which I am sure Government if it is sincerely moving towards socialism, will kindly accept and consider with a view to nationalising this industry.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the resolution moved by my hon. friend Shrimati Renu Chakravartty for the nationalisation of coal mines in the private sector. This question has been raised for the last thirty years. As early as 1946 the Indian Coal-fields Committee had been appointed, two members of which recommended that the coal mines should be nationalised.

I need not emphasise the importance of coal in our national economy. It has a very important place in our national economy. The production of this industry during the past so many years has been increasing. If you take, for example, the capital invested, in 1951 April it was Rs. 19.65 crores; in April 1956 it was Rs. 22.89 crores while in April 1958 it was Rs. 33 crores. This relates only to the public limited companies of which there are 493. The internal resources that have been raised for these companies during the last ten years acording to the Reserve Bank Bulletin amount to Rs. 20 crores either for ploughing back or for capital formation. Most of the metallurgical coal production is in the hands of the private sector. It is said that 98 per cent of the production of metallurgical coal is in private sector and only 2 per cent in the public sector.

Then, Sir, we come to the question of exports. Coal exports are entirely in the hands of the private sector. Annually 1.7 million tons of coal is exported for which we get about Rs. 5 crores. This is how the industry is. Now, in the private sector what has happend? There have been disasters in the coal mines in the private sector year after year in 1954 in the Newton-Chikli; in 1955 in Amlabad; in 1956 in Bhuvia Dhemo, in 1958 in Chinakuri and in 1959 in Damua. Wherever there have been these disasters there has been loss of production, because the seams cannot be worked for a number of years.

Then we come to fires. In the Porbellia colliery a large quantity of coal was on fire. This was managed by the Bengal Coal Company. Then there was the fire in the Bhowrah colliery which was managed by Karamchand Thapar. Thi was the greatest fire ever witnessed in 1959. How much of coal has been lost cannot be estimated. The Bhowrah colliery had a lot of metallurgical coal, which has cost the nation a lot.

Then there are the small collieries. These small collieries cannot raise all the coal. So theer is loss of production. These collieries which raise less than 10,000 tons a month in our country come to about 700. There was a committee appointed by the

railways to go into the fuel economy in the railways, because railways use one-third of the production of coal. Do you konw what that committee has said? Now they are drawing coal from 400 collieries, with the result that they are not able to exercise proper check. The committee suggested that the railways should draw coal from only 200 coal mines, so that they could exercise efficient check and control over the grade and quality of coal that is supplied.

By nationalising coal what happens? We can immediately effect some economy. That is, we can abolish the Coalmines Welfare Organisation as well as the Coal Controller and the Coal Board Offices. If these two offices can be abolished, we can effect some economy. This part of the work which is done now can easily be done by some small department in the nationalised sector. Then there has been a deviation from the Industrial Policy Resolution which I have pointed out. At the last Annual meeting of the Indian Minining Association the Chairman, Mr. Wright, paid great tribute to hon. Minister. He said the hon. Minister for Steel and Fuel had been very fair and considerate. He has been so fair that he has allowed the private sector to expand itself; he was so considerate that he has ben able to give them a price increase without taking into consideration either the abnormal profits that they earn by exporting coal. Nowhere in the Coal Price Rivision Committee Report will you find the earings from export. While the price of coal ranged from Rs. 18 to Rs. 22 the price of exported coal averaged Rs. 31 per ton. This is how he has been treating the private sector.

In other countries like the UK and France, coalmines have been nationalised. I am not talking from an ideological point of view; because I am a communist I want to nationalise this industry. These are not communist countries—UK and France They are, onn the other band advanced capitalist countries, who have nationalised the coal industry.

Then, Sir, what is happening today is that this nationalisation has been welcomed by all the workers in the coal industry. The mine managers also have welcomed this. On these two depend the production of coal. They have welcomed this nationalisation irrespective of political affiliations. The coal mines have been existent in our country for the last 150 years. But in what object conditions do the workers live? If you see the workers' quarters you will find that they are living in inhuman conditions, in quarters unfit for human habitation. What justification has any industry which has been in our country or the last 150 years to exist, if it is treating its workers like this. The workers have been responsible for bringing huge amounts or internal resources. So if the national interests have to be served, this key industry should be nationalised; not only in relation to workers, but also in relation to our nation, in relation to our economy the coal industry should never be kept in the private sector.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Sir, I do not propose to take long over this resolution. I would only venture to place before the hon House the present policy of Government in the matter of coal mines. Sir, in 1955-56 the total production of coal was 38 million tons. Out of this 4 5 million tons was produced in the public sector between NCDC and Singareni collieries and 33:5 million tons was produced by the private sector. Therefore, in 1955-56 the production in the public sector was about 12 per cent. During the Second Five Year Plan which ended in March 1961, that is only a few days ago, we have touched the production level of 60 millions tons. Out of this, the total rate of production in the public sector is 13.5 million plus 3 million, that is, 16.5 mfilon tons and the rest is in the private sector.

On the basis of percentages, at the end of that Second Five Year Plan

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period the public sector has contributed 27 per cent of the total production. At the end of the Third Five Year Plan period according to what is contained in the Draft Outline, the additional production in the public sector is going to be of the order of 20 million tons. Therefore, if we add that to the current level of production, the public sector will be producing roughly 36·5 million tons out of a total production of about 97 million tons thus giving a percentage of about 37 per cent.

I have ventured to place these figures before the House in order to show that the policy upon which Government have embarked is a policy of continuous expansion of the public sector, rather than attenuate our efforts in a very much wider sphere where a large impact cannot be produced. Any impartial observer would be convinced that the level of production, from 4·5 milion tons at the commencement of the Second Plan period, has been pushed up to about 16 million tons—the annual level of production. The increase is about four times, over a period of five years. And Sir, the the public sector, at the end of the Third Plan Period, would alone be producing coal which is equal to the annual production of practically both the sectors at the commencement of the Second Plan period. That is the picture which is before the planners, as it has been set out in the Draft Outline of the Third Five Year Plan.

There is one other factor which, before I come to the arguments, I would like to place before this honourable House. The total number of collieries that are now in production is about 850. It is true that at the end of the Third Plan period the percentage of production from the smaller collieries will go down significantly. But at the commencement of the Second Plan period and also even at the conclusion of the Second Plan period, the production that we have been getting from the smaller collieries is not by any means insignificant. I am placing this fact before the House, because it was sought to be argued by my hon. friends opposite that there are powerful coal interests and that they are coming in the way of the policy of nationalisation.

I would like to remind hon. Members opposite that the real difficulty in the way is the presence of a large number of small mines, rather than a small number of large mines; because, if we embark upon the scheme of immediate nationalisation, then there are a very large number of small collieries which will have to be taken over. It is very boldly suggested by my hon. friend opposite that immediately economies can be effected. Probably his concept is that these smaller collieries could be closed and we could concentrate in some of the bigger collieries and make up the shortfall in production by resorting to highly mechanised methods. That is one way of looking at it. But I think the decision we have taken is a fair one that by efflux of time most of these smaller units will either be eliminated because they will exhaust whatever coal they have got in their mining areas or by the process of amalgamation they will merge into bigger units. I may inform the hon. House that over the last several weeks a fairly large number of representations have been made particularly by the smaller colliery owners that the coal that they are producing at the moment is not moving fast enough. I can understand their difficulties because when there is stingency of movement then the points of loading have to be as few in order to increase the efficiency of transport. Therefore I would not be surprised, if some of these smaller colliery owners even at the present moment are finding themselves in a position where the coal that they produce is not rapidly moving. We are looking into that aspect and trying to devise some palliatives because there are workers

engaged even in those smaller collieries, and if I may say the employment potential of those smaller collieries, who are mostly working by manual labour cannot be underestimated. It may not come up to much; but still a sizeable number of workers are engaged in those smaller collieries. Therefore it would not be very practical nor would it be in the interest of those workers if these smallercollieries are permitted to vanish merely because we decide in haste to take over all these mines. It is true, Sir, that by efflux of time the percentage of production from those mines will be very small and we could think of a bigger scheme at that time, after the lapse of some more time.

Then again it was argued by my friend, Shri Braj Raj Singh who anticipated some of the arguments—but I very carefully listened to him and all that he said was this— that it might be said that there will be financial difficulties, it might be said that there may be other difficulties that these are old mines and the machinery is old etc., and he simply came to the conclusion that these are no arguments. I don't see how they are not arguments. If by nationalisation it is meant that Government should be encumbered by old mines which are at the point of exhaustion, if it is suggested that by nationalisation Government should be loaded with all the obsolete machinery, then as a result of nationalisation according to our present Constitution and our present thinking, compensation will have to be paid; and if compensation has to be paid, then it has to paid with regard to mines etc. which are on their last legs. Then simply to say that these are not valid objections, I fail to understand as to where is the invalidity in these considerations. Government takes a practical view in these matters. I think these are valid reasons—reasons of finance, reasons of old and obsolete mines, the reason that the machinery in some of them is tottering and obsolete. I think these are all valid reasons and they should be very carefully weighed before we take a decision. We cannot in a bold manner, which Shri Braj Raj Singh can afford to do, brush aside these considerations because we know that he will take us to task later on why these things were not considered at the time we decided to nationalise.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: If you pay compensation, you shall be paying compensation for the obsolete machinery after taking into consideration the depreciation etc. Also, is it not a fact that you are going to advance money to these colliery-owners to renovate their machinery, and to change their machinery and take in new machinery?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I think that it does not require much thinking to come to the conclusion that we shall hesitate to take obsolete machinery even if the price is less because experience indicates that old and obsolete machinery, whatever may be the price that we may have to pay, is bad, particularly for an organisation like a public sector organisation; it may be that with that type of tottering and indifferent machinery, the private people may continue in a decentralised manner. But we cannot take over these old and odd types of machinery, and we cannot embark upon the type of suggestion which has been put forward by my hon. friend opposite.

The question of resources is sought to be dismissed in a very light manner. I would humbly submit that the question of resources should not be considered in that light-hearted manner. In this connection, there is one aspect which has been put forward by more than one hon. Member, which I tried to correct even in that small intervention which you were good enough to permit.

It has been made out as if this policy of permitting the private sector to exist and also of expanding the public sector has been influenced by some extraneous circumstances. As you know, Sir, we are lucky in this country to have financial aid from

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countries with various ideological backgrounds, and I think that India can take legitimate pride in that the economic policies that India is pursuing have been devised after taking due consideration of the circumstances prevailing in the country and irrespective of the fact of the origin of help coming from any country, we have formulated our own policies with the support of this House. For, what are our policies, if we analyse them? They are not as if on a fine morning we come up and place any particular view; they are very carefully considered at the time of the formulation of Plans. The philosophy for economic development is the philosophy which was there in the Second Plan. The philosophy for our economic development during the Third Plan is the philosophy which is contained in the Third Plan which has been before the country in its outline, and which has already been considered in a certain measure and which will be thrashed out to a very large extent. It is very easy to say, 'Oh, when there is such a huge plan, why can you not find another Rs. 100 crores or Rs. 200 crores to do this or that? Already when the resources are stretched, and we want to do so much within the resources that are available, we cannot pick up one item in isolation and say 'Why not increase the public outlay in this sector?'. But, no one takes, particularly from the Opposition Benches, the responsibility of suggesting what item should be taken out of the public sector by increasing the expenditure under this head. It is very easy to pick up one particular item in isolation and make out an ideological case, treating that as something torn from the context, and say that 'You can do this particular thing after all, in this huge Plan, you can easily find a hundred crores of rupees or so'. But that is easier said than done. When we have to fit in all our requirements within the resources that are available to the country, we have to carefully scrutinise our capacity in the matter of resources, both financial and technical and the like. After weighing these resources, very carefully, we came to the conclusion that situated as we were, public funds could be found for having an expansion programme which would cover about 20 million tons of additional production during the Third Plan. I am sure the Plan will be considered in greater detail before long. Hon. Members opposite can then point out that there are a number of schemes which are perhaps to be undertaken in the public sector but that those might be dropped out and nationalised coal could appropriate the finances being allocated for such and such public sector projects. Or if their contention is that the resources should be increased beyond what is visualised in the Plan, I hope they will take the responsibility of suggesting that additional resources can be had by taxing this sector or that sector. It is very easy to say things when we examine only one sector in isolation. But we cannot take that irresponsible attitude. We have to fit in with the overall picture before the country. The development programme has to be taken as a whole.

Personally, there are many things I would like to do. But resources are a great limit, and fortunately or unfortunately, I cannot take up the attitude that my hon. friend, Shri Braj Raj Singh can take, namely, 'What is money? That is not a valid reason. You should go ahead'. I cannot go ahead without the resources. Therefore, unless those resources are located, it will not be fair to make a suggestion which may be impracticable.

Our policy, therefore, is to have an expanding public sector, permitting the private sector to function. That being so, I felt somewhat amused when Shri T. B. Vittal Rao picked up a sentence in a speech of Mr. Wright when he said that I am considerate. I think if I were to attend a function over which Shri T. B. Vittal Rao presides, he will also say that I am considerate, because I have accepted his invitation. So if I am present and

he says a courteous sentences about me, to link that with any conspiracy under which I am showing special favour is, I think, under-estimating me or my policies—just as I am not influenced by many nice things that Shri Vittal Rao may say about me. I will not alter my policy simply because Mr. Wright says that I am considerate in agreeing to be present at their function. From this one polite sentence, to argue things against me is not judging me quite fairly, because I have been in public life for a fairly long time and I know that this type of courteous things are said. Sometimes even my hon. friends opposite say courteous things, but I am not misled by mere courteous things. I can assure my hon. friend that the policies that are being pursued are pursued after careful consideration irrespective of bouquets and brickbates which are our privilege to receive as well as our responsibility to put up with.

While realising that there are practical difficulties in taking over all the mines into the public sector, Government are fully aware of the need to keep a very stringent control upon the functioning of the coal mines. It is for that reason that it is a highly controlled sector of economy. It is not my intention to enumerate the various controls, but the House is fully aware that from the very beginning there is detailed control almost at each step. At the time of granting leases for prospecting or for mining, very careful scrutiny is undertaken and it is only thereafter that these leases are granted. Parliament has conferred ample powers under the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act of 1957 so that any leases which are not worked can be taken over and worked In the public sector.

Then, Sir, the permission of the Coal Board is necessary for opening a new colliery. There has also to be the prior permission under the Industries (Regulation and Development) Act. The Mines Act and the rules made thereunder provide for the manner in which coal mining can be safely conducted and I am sure that the vigilance that is exercised by the Labour Ministry and the Chief Inspector of Mines is constantly ensuring that the safety conditions and the safety rules and regulations are meticulously observed by the collieries.

There are special measures for regulating matters concerning provident fund, bonus, welfare, etc. in the coal mines. The Coal Board has the authority to order protective measures against fire, that is, the stowing and conservation as well as for safety.

Then, Sir, price also is controlled. The ultimate control is the capacity of the movement apparatus to move. So, when all this is so fully controlled, there is very little that the industry can do which we may find is not consistent with the national interests.

A number of other points were raised and I would like to say that the speech by the mover of the Resolution was a very thought-out one because she confined herself not only to the nationalisation problem but also gave a good history of the coal industry as such. Some of the points are important but not relevant to the present discussion because we have to take the practical approach. For instance, every little thing that is not to the liking of the hon. lady Member who moved the Resolution, that she tried to attribute to this policy of not nationalising the coal mines, with all the respect that I have for her learning and for presenting the case in a good form, I am constrained to remark that those are the reasons where controls should be tightened if they are lax, rather than that we should undertake a tottering empire. That is not our policy. Not only in this but in other sectors also Government have particularly, while dealing with industrial units, hesitated to take over any dilapidated units. I

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know that this point has been discussed on occasions more than one. Government's position has been clarified on that issue. If something is not working properly, then to suggest that Government should take it over and undertake the responsibility of setting right all the loose screws, I think, is not a very fair suggestion. The best thing is to expand the public sector and let the private sector also go ahead and when your resources are such that you can manage both from the financial as well as from the technical angle, then you can sit down and consider as to what precise steps should be taken.

I do not want to go into the ideological aspects. The practical aspect is additional production; the practical aspect is that the mines which are not working properly will disappear by efflux of time. We will expand the public sector and that is the present policy which is adumerated in the Third Five Year Plan.

Mr. Chairman: The mover of the Resolution is absent. However, I shall put the Resolution to the vote of the House. The question is:

> "This House is of opinion that all the coal mines in private sector be nationalised."

The Resolution was negatived.

16.50 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: BUDDHIST CONVERTS

Shri D. A. Katti (Chikodi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

> "This House is of the opinion that all the Constitutional safeguards except those relating to the reservation of seats in the legislatures, granted and provided to the Scheduled Castes, be extended to the Buddhist concerts from the Scheduled Castes"

Sir, on 14th October, 1956, at Nagpur, about 5 lakhs of people belonging to the Scheduled Castes, under the leadership of the late Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, embraced Buddhism. This event of conversion of 5 lakhs of people Buddhism in Buddha's own land was an unparalleled event in the history of the world.

Sir, once this land of ours was the land of Buddhists and Buddhist India then attained maximum greatness and attained the maximum height of glory. Probably, never in the history of India, India attained that greatness and we are still very proud of that greatness of India. But, unfortunately, this Buddhism which brought greatness to this country disappeared from this very country although it spread across the whole of the eastern globe. The loss of Buddhism was the most unfortunate event in the history of India. After this, India never attained that greatness. On the contrary, India fell a prey to foreign conquests.

On the 2500th Buddha Jayanti, the hon. Prime Minister said that it was the home-coming of Lord Buddha. Sometimes, our Prime Minister speaks excellently and beautifully.

An Hon. Member: Always

Shri D. A. Katti: May be always.

But these words were full of significance and were prophetic. And all the more of significance and more prophetic in view of the movement started by the late Babasaheb Ambedkar. Since 14th October, 1956, the number of Buddhists has gone up to 2 crores and that number is increasing day by day. It is really providential that the Scheduled Castes of India should take the initiative in bringing back Lord Buddha and his *Dhamma* to this country by accepting his religion. Everyone in this country loves Buddha.

The principles of Panchshcel have formed the basis of our foreign policy. In that national flag of ours there is enshrined Buddha's Dharma Chakra which is now standing very proudly on our House, the House of Sovereign Parliament. Therefore, we thought that Government would welcome heartily this Buddhist movement and extend its encouragement to this.

An Hon. Member: This is a secular government.

Shri D. A. Katti: That was what we expected. But, unfortunately, the contrary has happened and our expectations have been wrecked. Immediately after conversion two things happened. One was in the State of Maharashtra and in some parts of Mysore wherever these conversion took place, the conversion of the Scheduled Castes into Buddhists. These Buddhists were subjected to harassment; they were beaten and they were boycotted. All these things were published in the newspapers. Why? Because they committed the sin of embracing Buddhism; they committed the sin of having recourse to Lord Buddha. This was the first thing.

The second result was the most astounding result. After this conversion, the Government of India discontinued all the safeguards that they were enjoying as Scheduled Castes. This was a shocking result. And, I am now moving this Resolution to secure justice to these people.

I would like to mention that there is some happy coincidence. Today is the 14th of April when we are discussing this Resolution. This is also the birthday of the late Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar who initiated this movement, and the conversion took place, first of all, on 14th October. But 14th is important. I would like to bring to your notice that aspect of the matter also.

When Government took this step, before bringing this matter before this august House, we approached the Prime Minister and we explained to him our difficulties, and requested him to continue the facilities to the Buddhist converts. The Prime Minister appeared very sympathetic. But he said that there is the Constitution and that the Constitution comes in the way. He asked us to submit a memorandum. We submitted a memorandum, and while responding to that memorandum he wrote that for this purpose the Constitution had to be changed and that the Constitution cannot be changed for any purpose. Thus we were disappointed. Since then we have been bringing this matter here in this House, we requested the Government, appealed to the Government and at times we have even rebuked the Government here, but the Government is so thick-skinned that it could not be moved.

The Government issued a circular to the effect that all these Buddhist converts should be treated as backward classes and those facilities which are given to the backward class members should be given to these Buddhist converts. Those concessions are quite insufficient to raise these people to the level of the others.

This problem was a very serious problem in Bombay, as in Maharashtra mostly, almost all the Scheduled Castes have embraced Buddhism. Then the school-going children of the Buddhists were confronted with difficulties. They were thrown out and they were asked to pay school fees, etc. When it was not possible for them to do so, they had to vacate the schools and go away.

A similar resolution was moved in the year 1957 and Shri Yajnik who took part in the debate described all the difficulties that the students in Maharashtra had to face, but fortunately, wisdom, though late, dawned on the Maharashtra Government. And very recently, the Government of Maharashtra has declared the extention of these safeguards, the constitutional safeguards, to the Buddhists,

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on 1st May 1960. Therefore, I congratulate the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Chavan, for doing a thing of historic importance and for having set an example before the Government of India, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's Government. The Constitution did not come in the way of Shri Chavan, whereas the Constitution comes in the way of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. The question is, when Chavan's Government has done it, whether Jawaharlal Nehru's Government is going to do it. Wisdom dawned on that Government. The question is whether that wisdom would dawn on this Government. Conscience prevailed there. The question is whether that conscience will prevail here, and whether the Nehru Government would follow Chavan's State Government. My resolution seeks an answer to this question. Shri Chavan has taken this decision which has shaken this Government. Therefore, we are very much anxious to see what this Government does in the light of this development in respect of the subject-matter of this resolution.

My resolution seeks to secure the constitutional safeguards relating to the economic and social interests to the Buddhist converts from the Scheduled Castes except the reservation of seats in the legislatures. That does not mean that the Buddhist converts do not want the political reservations. They can very well claim those reservations also, but for the time being, at present, we are deeply concerned with the safeguards which I have mentioned in my resolution. That is why I have brought forward this resolution and restricted this resolution to these safeguards only.

Here, I want to make one point clear. Some people are under the impression that we are asking for these safeguards as Scheduled Castes. It is a wrong impression. No Buddhist can say that he should be treated as a Scheduled Caste for the sake of petty concessions. That is not the purpose, and that is not the purpose of conversion. Rather, the purpose is to get rid of these castes.

Again, the argument is advanced that the Scheduled Castes, when they embrace Buddhism, cease to be Scheduled Castes, and as provision is made in the Constitution for Scheduled Castes only, the Buddhist converts cannot be entitled to these safeguards. This is the argument. This argument apparently appears to be logical, but if this argument is analysed, dissected and reasoned out, we will find no logic and no reason, but only the desire to penalise these people.

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My point is, even as Buddhists, they can claim these safeguards. To understand this, we must also take into consideration the basis on which these safeguards are provided to these people. Amongst the other backward classes also, there are some people who are worst hit by poverty but in their case this provision is not made. To understand this position, to know the basis, we have to bring before our eyes the social structure in which we live.

What is that social structure? The Hindu society is made up of many caste groups. Caste dominates the whole life. Caste determines the social status. Caste to a Hindu is omnipotent, all-embracing and all-pervading. There cannot be any Hindu without a caste. There cannot be a casteless Hindu. Hinduism is not a missionary religion; it is a conservative religion. That is why no Christian or no Muslim can become a Hindu, whereas a Hindu can become anything. There is no incoming; there is only outgoing.

Shri N. R. Ghosh (Cooch-Behar): That is not correct.

Shri D. A. Katti: Caste confers social status; it determines the social status of a Hindu. That is why a Hindu must have a caste.

All these caste groups constitute the Hindu society and this is one world. Outside this world, on the outskirts of every village live the outcastes, who are not encompassed by the caste system. Who are the outcastes who are living on the outskirts of the villages? Why are they living on the outskirts? How long are they living on the outskirts? What is the number of these outcastes? It would be interesting to know these things. These outcastes—scheduled castes are out-castes—are there on the outskirts for centuries together. They constitute about one-fifth of the total Hindu population. They are segregated and forced to live outside the village, because they have been eternally condemned to the type of slavery which the world has never known. This is their world.

They were untouchable, unapproachable and unseeable. They could not be seen; they could not be approached and they could not be touched. This was their world, a world full of misery, humiliation, hunger and filth. That was the world to which they were confined and humiliated. What was the result of this slavery? What has happened to these people on account of this slavery? As a result of this slavery, these people lost everything in life. They were simply alive, because they could not die. Because of the slavery, though they are human beings, they were reduced to mere galls of flesh and blood. They had no hope, no faith, no self-respect and nothing that man can ever have.

They were suffering from a strange inferiority complex. This was the horrible result of the tyranny practised against millions of people for hundreds of years. To remove this effect and to protect them and to bring them to the level of the rest of the community, it was essential to provide the constitutional safeguards which are now provided. They are not merely some sort of concessions, for those concessions have the force of constitutional safeguards. Thus, these safeguards have a direct relation to the slavery that was practised upon them and the effect it had upon them. No caste or no religion has any relation with these safeguards.

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Therefore, it is not out of consideration for any caste or religion that these safeguards have been given to these people. Therefore, everybody will admit here that those who suffer on account of these effects deserve all these safeguards. It does not matter to what religion they belong. It is not that these safeguards have been given to these people because they are Hindus. Can anybody say that it is because they are Hindus that these safeguards have been given to them? Let the Government say that it is so, and I am prepared to withdraw this resolution at once without any hesitation. If Government cannot say that, then Government cannot also stop these facilities being given to the Buddhist converts. The term "Scheduled Castes" is meant simply to identify that particular section of the people who have been victimised by untouchability. Untouchability is not a caste, it is a social stigma.

Therefore, before providing these safeguards to those people the only question that can be put is whether those people were regarded as untouchables and whether on that account they suffered these disabilities. If the answer is in the affirmative, then such persons are entitled to these safeguards irrespective of the religious faith they have embraced.

Belonging to Hinduism was not a condition precedent to be entitled to these safeguards. Scheduled Castes have no caste. They were untouchables. They are out of the caste system. The caste confers a social status. What social status does untouchability confer? What social status is there for a slave? What social status can a dog have? What social status can a cat have? Untouchability does not confer on these people any social status. They have no caste. To be a Hindu one must

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have a caste. Therefore, they are not Hindus and they cannot be treated as such. In fact, they are not having any religion. Therefore, if they take to any religious faith, they cannot be debarred from having all these safeguards.

The words "Scheduled Castes" are of recent origin. These people were known as Antayajas, Atishudras and they were known as Chandalas. Now they are known as Harijans. Does this word "Harijan" denote any caste? It does not. For the same reasons, Scheduled Tribes, who are enjoying similar safeguards, even if they change their religion, are not debarred from enjoying these safeguards. A man belonging to a Scheduled Tribe, whether he be a Mohammedan or a Christian today, if he again converts himself and embraces some other religion, he does not lose his safeguards. The principle governing the grant of these safeguards to both the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is the same. Therefore, I would like to ask the Government one thing. How is it that the Scheduled Caste people after conversion lose these safeguards?

All that I want to say is, the Scheduled Castes are outcasts. They belong to no caste. That is why I say that they should not be treated as Hindus. As they are not Hindus, even if they accept any religious faith they can not be deprived of the facilities which are guaranteed to them under the Constitution, as in the case of the Scheduled Tribes who even after conversion get these facilities.

My hon. friend there has been all the while taking objection to all that I have been saying. For his satisfaction I will take it for granted that the Scheduled Castes are Hindus. But even then, Sir, the conversion of those Scheduled Castes cannot force them to lose all the safeguards that they have been enjoying, for the simple reason that being a Hindu is not a condition precedent to claim these rights. There cannot be any such condition. Ours is a secular State, and therefore no concessions can be granted on the ground of religion.

What is the true test? The true test is to see whether he belongs to that stock which has suffered this lot, whether he was regarded as an untouchable and whether he suffered on that account. If the answer is "yes", no matter what religion he belongs to, the concession must be continued.

The word "Scheduled Caste" is itself wrong. Therefore, to remove the technical difficulty, let the word "Scheduled Caste" be omitted and let the word "social sufferer" substituted in its place. As there are political sufferers. And all the converts from Scheduled Castes should be included in that category. But this would be needed only if there is insistence on the change in the Constitution.

But the important point whether there is really any need to change the Constitution at all? The question is whether the Constitution prevents the Government from extending these facilities to the Buddhist converts. If you read articles 16 and 46 of the Constitution of India, it will be clear that Government is not at all prevented from extending these facilities to these Buddhist converts. On the contrary, Government is empowered to do that and there is no fear of any breach of the Constitution. While writing to Shri Vali Sinha, Secretary of the Mahabodhi Society, the Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, writes—I am quoting it from the Lok Sabha debates, page 3029, which gives the letter from the Prime Minister to Shri Vali Sinha dated 31st July, 1957:—

> "As you know, it is not possible to change the Constitution without going through certain elaborate process. If, however, the Government violate the Constitution, even for a good purpose, the matter would go to the High Court and to the Supreme Court."

Now he is expressing here a fear of committing a breach of the Constitution, whereas I say, by withdrawing these safeguards from these people, the Government is committing a breach of the Constitution, for which purpose we may go to the Supreme Court. (*Interruption*) But let me appeal to your conscience. This is only the first step. Article 46 says:

> "The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation."

So, it is clear that it is the duty of the Government, it is the constitutional obligation of the Government, to protect the weaker sections of the society, and there is no controversy over the fact that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are the weaker sections. Actually, there is a special mention of these people in this Article.

Now where does the weakness lie? That is my question. The weakness is two-fold. On one side there is their own weakness in respect of education, economic condition, mental condition and physical condition and, on the other side, the attitude of others towards these people. These are the two weaknesses. Even after conversion whether these weaknesses cease to exist is the question. My answer is that they do not cease to exist. And so long as it persists, it is the duty of the Government, irrespective of any consideration of race, religion or caste, to extend its support and protection to these people from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

A change of outlook is important among the caste Hindus. But how can this be done? Can it be done by preaching? Or, can it be done by making the weaker sections strong? It can be done by making these people fit to live. It needs a change of mind and not a change of heart. Very often, our hon. Deputy Minister, Shrimati Alva, says it is a matter of heart and it is not a matter of mind. We ask: where was the heart all these years and centuries? First of all, in order to bring about the change of heart, there must be change of mind, and to have a change of mind the condition of these people has to be changed.

This struggle for existence is bloody and horrible. Those who are the fittest survive. Now here the question is: Are all the fittest, that is, the strongest, the best also and would not the weakest, if protected, be the best to advance the ends and aims of society? This is the question. The day on which we accepted our Constitution we answered this question in the affirmative. Hence, article 46 is incorporated here. Article 46 is a directive principle. It is a constitutional obligation. But there is something positive in article 16. Article 16(4) says:—

> "Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State."

These people were treated as backward till yesterday by the Government. After their conversion how can the Government treat them as forward today? It is clear that Government is perfectly right and is completely empowered to make reservations of posts in favour of the Buddhist converts also, but Government must have a will. It is a matter of the will of the Government and not a matter of the Constitution. The Bombay Government had the will and it has done it. But the Government of India exhibited on many occasions on some excuse or the other that they have not got the will to do it. It has become a matter of will and not a constitutional matter

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But one would like to ask this. When there is this constitutional obligation why is Government not willing to do it? My feeling is that the Government might be having a fear that by encouraging such movements the result would be to diminish the number of Hindus. That is my feeling. If that is true, it is most unfortunate. Our Government is a secular government. It is none of this Government's business to bother about such consequences. The Constitution is there and the Government is bound to safeguard the spirit of the Constitution which this sovereign democratic republic has accepted and adopted and is not to safeguard any religion. If you want to safeguard a religion, destroy this secular character of this State and have a Hindu State, like the Pakistanis who are having the Muslim State, and do what you like. Then nobody would ask you anything.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): Do not call it a secular State.

Shri D. A. Katti: If anybody goes out of the Hindu fold, no Hindu is to be blamed. It is the conservative nature of the religion that is to be blamed. It is the strange social order that is to be blamed. I am not speaking out of bitterness. But now the time has come for you to think whether you can retain this social order when the world has gone to such an extent that it is sending man into outer space. You are still wedded to caste prejudices! Whether it is advisable, is for you to consider. I am not speaking out of bitterness. I am speaking out of my love for these people. I am speaking out my desire to see that this country regains that lost glory and greatness. That is my desire. It was so during Buddha's time. Let those days come back. That is my desire. I have got every reason to be bitter enough, but I have removed that bitterness because I have accepted Buddha's creed. I am free from any bitterness.

I have heard some people saying that this is a disruptive movement. I am surprised to hear that. I was extremely sorry to hear the hon. friend who said that the Buddhist movement is a disruptive movement. The point is, what is there to disrupt? The Hindu society is a heterogenous society. It is already completely disintegrated and there is no more scope for further disintegration. What is there for disintegration? Ours is an attempt to integrate the disintegrated society. We are not against any religion—that I make clear. But we are wholly opposed to the caste system, because we think that caste is unnatural, caste is anti-social, caste is anti-national, caste is disruptive and we want it to go.

Shri Padam Dev (Chamba): Can you definite caste?

Shri D. A. Katti: That is your job.

So, Sir, we are opposed to this caste system and we attempt in our own way to abolish it, instead of nourishing this monster. If what we do in that direction is termed as disruptive movement, we are not responsible for it. On the contrary, I pity such people, who say we are anti-nationalist. Not only am I surprised at it, but I am shocked to hear it. We are Indians first; our blood is Indian blood, and this blood owes a duty to this land in which we are born. Our loyalty and honesty are historical truths. We have never betrayed this land at any time, in spite of the worst kind of treachery practised against us. We cannot be charged like that.

Having placed all these facts before the House, I appeal to the Government and to the House to accept this Resolution. Acceptance of this resolution will not place any burden on the exchequer. You should not withdraw what you have given. Government have two responsibilities in this matter. One is safeguarding the interests of the weaker sections; the other is fulfilling the provisions of the Constitution. Thereby they will be serving the cause of Buddhism to some extent.

If they refuse to accept the Resolution, Government will be committing a breach of the Constitution. A similar resolution was moved in 1957; but it was negatived. If this Resolution is going to be negatived again, I would not mind. But history will record that you penalise these people for having embraced Buddhism; history will record that the Government of India tried to perpetuate untouchability, though untouchability has been abolished by the Constitution.

I do not know what the hon. Minister has brought with her, but I think she is going to perform a very unpleasant job. She is bound by the decisions of the Government; she cannot influence the decision of Government. Therefore, I am not going to blame her if she does not accept it, even though she may be fully convinced of the genuineness of our demands. But in case of non-acceptance of this Resolution, I will certainly blame Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India. This is the time for him to prove that he is a humanitarian first and then a Brahmin; that he is a socialist first and then a Brahmin.

We believe that concessions do not bless either the giver or the taker. Let that day come as early as possible. That is the only desire. With these words I move this resolution.

Mr. Chairman: Resolution moved:

> "This House is of opinion that all the Constitutional safeguards except those relating to the reservation of seats in the legislatures, granted and provided to the Scheduled Castes, be extended to the Buddhist converts from the Scheduled Castes."

There are two amendments to this Resolution. Shri Shree Narayan Das may move his amendment.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): I beg to move:

> "This House is of opinion that a Committee be appointed to consider the desirability and the Constitutional feasibility of granting Constitutional safeguards other than those relating to the reservation of seats in Legislatures, to the Buddhist converts from the Scheduled Castes as granted and provided to the Scheduled Castes."

Mr. Chairman: The amendment tabled by Shri Maniyangadan seems to be out of order, for the simple reason that it widens the scope of the original resolution. The original resolution relates only to the facility being granted to converts to Buddhism. This amendment seeks to give facilities to the converts to every religion. Therefore it is beyond the scope of the resolution and I think it is out of order.

Shri N. R. Ghosh (Cooch-Behar): Mr. Chairman, too much heat has been introduced into this discussion. There was no necessity for it. The hon. Member who moved the resolution has said certain things which were not necessary for his purpose. He need not have brought in the question of Hindus castes and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. His special pleading for Buddhism and his phillipics against all things connected with Hinduism could have been avoided. These are not pertinent to his resolution.

But as he has referred to article 46 of the Constitution, with all humility I shall ask him to read that article carefully. It says:

> "The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheudled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation."

It is quite right. He has discarded caste and cannot legally invoke it.

17.36 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

My hon. friend has stated again and again that the Scheduled Castes are not Hindus and that anybody who do-

[Shri N. R. Ghosh.]

es not believe in caste is not a Hindu. I would just for his information tell him that Rabindranath Tagore was a Hindu of Hindus, but he did not believe in caste. He was a Brahmo. Millions of Vaishnavites who do not believe in caste are Hindus and they are proud of being Hindu. Even among those people who actually do not discard caste in public in that way, there are persons who now actually intermarry with other castes. Therefore his denunciation is misconceived and all his tall propositions are not correct.

But the main question, divorced of all emotion and heat, is whether the Scheduled Castes who changed their religion should, through the back door, be allowed to rejoin the Scheduled Castes again? His resolution actually boils down to that.

Now, that is neither reasonable nor just. If we go into the history of this reservation, and if my hon friend has taken care to go into the basic principles which run throughout our Constitution, he will find it is this that no man or woman should suffer on account of the fact that he or she belongs to any particular caste or to any particular religion or to any particular community. Our Constitution aims at a casteless, classless society. Articles 15, 16, 335 and 341 are also relevant articles to be taken into consideration in this connection.

As a matter of fact, the basic principle of making certain reservations in respect of Scheduled Castes was this, that there was the sin of untouchability in our society. We are not proud of it. We have discarded it, we have legislated against it, and millions of people have made agitations against it. In spite of all that, it has not wholly disappeared we cannot go behind the fact. There were certain people who, on account of untouchability, were under certain handicaps. For the time being, all sorts of promotional activities for their education, for their economic development and so on are to be allowed. That has been allowed by the Constitution. But if certain people change their religion and go out of Hinduism altogether, it cannot be said that they any longer suffer from any of these handicaps or difficulties. I have no quarrel with anybody who wants to change his religion and to embrace Buddhism. Lord Buddha is one of our *Avatars*. If anybody wants to accept Buddhism, it is quite all right and he is quite welcome; but at the same breath to lay a claim, when they no longer suffer from any handicaps, when they no longer suffer from any of these difficulties, that they must have all these special facilities, which for the time being are extended to the scheduled caste, that is something queer. There is no justice in it; there is no reason in it. I would submit, Sir, that millions and millions of people perhaps who belonged to the scheduled castes embraced Islam; most of the converts to Christianity also perhaps belonged to the scheduled castes. Today if all these people come and say, we are all Mohammadans and Christians, but still we belong to the scheduled castes. I believe it is a contradiction in terms. It is illogical and there is no fairness in that. It has dangerous potentialities. It threatens our integration. This resolution will widen its scope.

At the same time, we should remember the background of this scheduled caste. This was something which was introduced by the British people to drive a wedge in the Hindu society.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: He did not say that. We are not proud of calling ourselves as scheduled castes.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: He did not say that; but perhaps he never meant that. If the logic which impelled my learned friend to move this Resolution is to be followed, then all the millions of Mohammadans and Christians also could claim the same privileges. They may also say, that Shri Jawaharlal Nehru is a very bad man he does not

like Islam; he does not like Christianity and that is why he is not extending the privileges which were granted by the Constitution to the scheduled caste. I submit it is something fantastic. I don't want to use any strong words, which my friend used. I submit that he wants to come out of the fold of Hinduism and he wants to come out of the fold of scheduled caste, but through back-door he wants to rejoin the scheduled caste. That actually seems to be his real object. I would submit that the present Resolution comes within the mischief not only of the letter of the Constitution but also its spirit.

Shri D. A. Katti: There is no reason for him to close the front door.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: I will remind my friend that ours is a secular secular State; we are bound by the Constitution and our objective is to have a classless and casteless society. I shall be proud of the day when the caste Hindus will discard their titles.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: They are not going to do that.

Shri N. R Ghosh: .....when they will be known merely as Hindus. Shri Ramachandra never had a title and neither Shri Krishna. A day may come when there will be a complete integration of all the Hindus. In my best of dreams I would welcome that thing. I want complete integration. As I was going to submit, this scheduled caste business, this grouping of several castes, was the act of foreign Government with a sinister motive. When you create groups in a particular caste, you actually increase it's mischief potential and try to perpetuate casteism, which is a thing we want to shun, which is a thing we want to get rid of. I would submit that we should guard against this.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: When the Constitution was framed, the Britishers were not here. What is the use of blaming the Britishers?

Shri N. R. Ghosh: My friend has never cared to go through the Constitution. If he had done it, he would have known that the basic principle running through the whole of the Constitution is that there should be a secular State, a casteless State, there should be complete integration of Indians as Indians and nothing else. That is the basic principle. These safeguards are only temporary measures. These are only provisional measures. These are only exceptions, for the time being, to the general rule. I would submit that my friends are claiming these privileges which are actually given on social grounds to a particular caste by the Constitution for the time being. They claim them, not on account of the fact that they are suffering from any social difficulty, not on account of the fact that they are suffering from any handicap, but on account of a spirit of gain and profit. They want all these privileges, of the scheduled castes though they are no longer the Scheduled castes. I think that if they were proud of their new religion, they would not have claimed these. Besides, Dr. Ambedkar attained his high position not because of any special privilege which was extended to his caste, but on account of his individual merit. As I understand it, a day is coming when every man will be considered on the individual merits of his case. If a person is poor, no matter whether he is a Brahman or he is a *chamar*, whether he belongs to the lowest or highest rung in the ladder of caste, the case will be considered on its own merits, and not because he belongs to a particular brand or a particular caste or a particular community or a particular class, for that sort of thing handicaps integration and is illogical. This sort of prop, this sort of help which is being given now, though it is provisional and it is only for the time being, is not known in any other part of the world. There are people who are not so much advanced in education as other people are. But, I believe that in the world, nobody can attain the same level of education or the same level of civilisation as the others. However, it is the duty of the State to give all sorts of basic

[Shri N. R. Ghosh.]

facilities and to extend all the help to everyone who belongs to the State. That is the thing which we want, and this is the thing which the Constitution safeguards.

If my hon. friend thinks that because he has embraced Buddhism, he can abuse Shri Jawaharlal Nehru or the caste-Hindus and that they will be frightened into giving all these benefits to which he is not entitled, according to the Constitution, he is committing a mistake.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: That is wrong logic what he said was that this was a weaker section, and as such, they should be given these benefits, and not because they are Buddhists.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: I would submit that if we accept this resolution, we shall be opening a flood-gate We cannot then stop the claims of the innumerable people who have gone out of Hinduism and become Christians or Mohammedans Besides, it would definitely jeopardise our integration.

We have got every sympathy for the people who are economically backward or who are socially backward, and we should do everything possible for them. For instance, untouchability is there in our country, but our Constitution does not allow it, and our Government have been doing everything possible to ruthlessly root it out. As a matter of fact, we have passed legislation against it and untouchability will disappear in course of time. My hon. friend may know that many people are Arya Samajists and they do not believe in caste; many of them belong to the Scheduled Castes, and still they have not come forward to claim any special privileges though they can. Why should these neo-Buddhists then claim any special privilges?

Shri Amjad Ali (Dhubri): But they did it.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: My hon friend does not know Arya Samajists are claiming such privileges.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: If the neo-Buddhists can base their claim on the fact that they are backward classes, then, certainly, our Government will give every sort of consideration in their favour as allowed by the constitution. But after having gone out of Hinduism if they want to get all the privileges of the Scheduled Castes without accepting caste, then, I think that it is neither legal nor just, nor fair.

I would ask this House to guard against what my hon. friend is trying to do; he is trying to foster and widen this new sort of casteism; through the back-door, he is trying to perpetuate and nourish the caste system by moving this resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri Braj Raj Singh.

Shri M. B. Thakore (Patan): I request that a time-limit may be fixed for the speeches.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not more than 10 minutes to each Member, and normally about six to seven minutes to each Member.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ,

श्री मदन प्रधाकर (बाह्य दिल्ली-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय पर बोलना चाहता हूं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बक्त में एक सदस्य बोल सकते है या दोनों ? मैं ने एक माननीय सदस्य को बुलाया है ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस प्रस्ताव की भावना का स्वागत करता

हू । अभी जो मेरे मित्र कांग्रेस बेंचों से बोल रहे थे उस से मालम होता है कि हिंदू समाज ने जो पाप किये हैं उन के लिये हम प्रायश्चित करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं । हम को इन सारी चीजों की पृष्ठभूमि में जाना चाहिये कि क्या उन लोगों को जिन को अछूत कहा गया, जिन्हें अनटचेबल कहा गया, जिन को शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कहा गया, धर्म परिवर्तन करने नहीं दिया जायेगा । धर्म परिवर्तन आज कोई नया नहीं हो रहा है बुद्धिस्ट भाइयों के सम्बन्ध में । इस से पहले भी हिन्दू समाज में इस तरह के आन्दोलन हुए हैं जबकि हिन्दू समाज में उस वक्त की आई हुई बुराइयों के प्रति विद्रोह हुआ है और उस विद्रोह ने एक प्रकार से हिन्दू समाज की रक्षा की है, उस को सुधार किया है ।

आप जानते हैं कि इस देश में हिन्दू समाज की कुछ बुराइयों को दूर करने के लिये गुरुओं का अवतरण हुआ और यद्यपि वे खुद हिन्दू थे लेकिन हिन्दू समाज की बुराइयों को दूर करने के लिए उन्होंने एक अलग प्रकार के धर्म की ही रचना कर डाली, और आज उन गुरुओं के समर्थक अपने को हिन्दू धर्म से अलग एक धर्म की शक्ल में मानते हैं, जिन को सिख कहा जाता है । हम को चाहिये कि हम इस सारी पृष्ठभूमि में जायें कि क्यों ऐसा हुआ है । क्योंकि कुछ जातियों ने जो दूसरी जातियों का शोषण करती रहीं, सारे हिन्दू समाज के सम्बन्ध में अपना यह अधिकार माना कि वे ही सारे हिन्दू समाज को बनाने की चिन्ता कर सकती हैं और जो भी सारा लाभ हो सकता है उन को ले सकती हैं । यदि आप इस पृष्ठभूमि में जायेंगे तो वह पता लगेगा कि यह जो कमियां आती रही हैं हिन्दू समाज में उन से निराश हो कर, उन से असन्तुष्ट हो कर, उन को दूर करने के लिये, उन्होंने धर्म परिवर्तन किया है । इस धर्म परिवर्तन को अगर रोकना है तो जिन लोगों को ऐसा लगता है कि हिन्दू समाज की रक्षा के लिये लोगों को न बुद्धिस्ट बनना चाहिय न किसी दूसरे धर्म में जाना चाहिय, उन को पहले अपनी तरफ देखना चाहिय कि क्या उन्हों ने इस तरह के नियम नहीं बनाय, क्या उन की आचार संहिता कुछ इस तरह की नहीं रही जिस के कारण हमारे समाज का एक भाग इस तरह का रहा जो दबा रहा और जिस का शोषण होता रहा, जिस के अधिकारों की हम ने कभी परवाह नहीं की । आज भी, जबकि हमारे संविधान को बने हुए दस वर्ष से ऊपर हो चुके हैं, हम देखते हैं कि हमारे यहां कुछ जातियां हैं जो समझती हैं कि उन का ही अधिकार है हिन्दू समाज के नाम पर सारे अधिकार को ले लेने का या उन के नाम पर बोलने का । वह आज भी अछूतपन का व्यवहार करती हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कौन ऐसा करता है ?

श्री उजरा सिंह : उस वर्ग में मेरी जाति है, आप की जाति है, ब्राह्मणों की जाति है । इसलिय अगर उसे हम दूर करना चाहते हैं तो हमें देखना पड़ेगा कि हम ने जो गलतियां की हैं उन के लिये हम प्रायश्चित करने को तैयार हैं या नहीं । मैं इस बात को अच्छा नहीं समझता हूं कि किसी खास मदद को पाने के लिय, किसी स्वार्थ के लिय धर्म परिवर्तन किया जाय । धर्म परिवर्तन हमेशा तभी होना चाहिये जब किसी के विचार बदलें । लेकिन हमारे यहां पर पृष्ठभूमि यह रही है और इसी पृष्ठभूमि के कारण हमारे समाज में लाखों करोड़ों की तादाद में धर्म परिवर्तन लोग करते रहे । लेकिन अफसोस की बात, दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि हिन्दू समाज की आंखें नहीं खुलीं ।

मैं समझता हूं कि जब धर्म परिवर्तन होता है तो साथ साथ में कुछ बुराइयां भी

[श्री बजराज सिंह]

आती हैं जैसेकि इस देश में जिन लोगों ने धर्म परिवर्तन किया उन्हों ने एक अलग राष्ट्र बनाने की कोशिश की, और हम ने देखा कि पाकिस्तान बना । उस के पीछे भी एक धार्मिक भावना थी, इस से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता । इसी प्रकार कुछ और भी धर्म परिवर्तन करने वाले लोग है जो उस के नाम पर अलग सूबे जैसे नागालैंड को बनाने की बात करते हैं, और इसे स्वीकार भी किया गया है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (गुड़गांव) : प्रश्न यह है कि इस समय जो लोग अपना धर्म परिवर्तन कर के बुद्धिस्ट हो गये हैं उन को क्यों आर्थिक सुविधायें न दी, जब दूसरे हरिजनों को वे प्राप्त हैं । जो प्रश्न आप उठा रहे हैं वह बिल्कुल दूसरी चीज है ।

श्री बज राज सिंह : मैं तो सिर्फ उस की पृष्ठभूमि बतला रहा था । और जब पृष्ठभूमि समझाई जा रही है तो मेरे मित्र को यह आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये कि आर्थिक सुविधायें मिलें या न मिलें । मैं उन पर आ रहा हूं । जब आर्थिक सुविधाओं की बात आती है तो मैं कह सकता हूं कि इस का यहां पर कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । मैं नहीं समझता कि कोई धर्म परिवर्तन कर लेगा इसलिये कि वह धनवान हो जाय या उसे सब सुविधाय प्राप्त हो जायें । मैं समझता हूं कि धर्म परिवर्तन आम तौर से इस के लिये जरूरी नहीं है ? धर्म अलग चीज है और आर्थिक स्थिति जो है वह बिल्कुल अलग चीज है ।

श्री उमराव सिंह (घोसी) : क्या आज हरिजन भी आपस में एक दूसरे को ऊंचा नीचा नहीं समझते ? मैं वक्ता महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आज एक चमार भी एक डोम के यहां खाना खा सकता है, पानी पी सकता है, उस के साथ रह सकता है ?

श्री बजराज सिंह : यह कोई दलील नहीं है कि अगर चमार डोम के घर खाना नहीं खा सकता तो ब्राह्मण, जाट, अहीर और दूसरी जातियों के लोगों को भी नहीं खाना चाहिये । यह कोई दलील नहीं हो सकती ।

श्री डी० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) : मैं दोनों घरों में खाना खाने के लिये तैयार हूं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां पर कोई खाना मौजूद नहीं है कि खा लिया जाये ।

श्री बजराज सिंह : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता था कि धर्म परिवर्तन आम तौर से किसी आर्थिक लाभ के लिये हो सकता है, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता । कोई भी इस बात को नहीं मानेगा चाहे कोई हिन्दू बुद्धिष्ट हो गया हो, चाहे कोई हिन्दू ईसाई हो गया हो, मुसलमान हो गया हो या कोई मुसलमान हो जिस ने हिन्दू धर्म स्वीकार कर लिया हो कि इस तरह से उस की आर्थिक हालत अच्छी हो जायेगी । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि टैक्नोलोजी अथवा विज्ञान की रोज चर्चा होती है हमारे सदन में, खास तौर पर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री किया करते हैं, आज जब युग बदल रहा है, जब रूस एक आदमी को वायु मंडल में भेज सकता है, जब इस प्रकार की स्थिति पैदा हो रही है उस वक्त हम बहुत छोटे छोटे अपने कम्पार्टमेंट बना लें और उन में अपने को सीमित रक्खें, यह हमारे देश के भविष्य के लिये अच्छा नहीं होगा । जहां तक इस प्रकार की भावनाओं का सवाल है, उन को शांति किया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि कुछ मित्रों ने अपने समाज के अत्याचारों से निराश हो कर धर्म परिवर्तन कर लिया है । अगर मेरी राय चलती तो मैं उन मित्रों से कहता कि धर्म परिवर्तन करने से आम तौर से

कोई उद्देश्य सफल नहीं होता है। आप धर्म परिवर्तन न करें। आप उसी समाज में रहते हुए जो अत्याचार हों उनके खिलाफ लड़ें, लेकिन यहां पर मेरी राय का सवाल नहीं है। उन्होंने निश्चय किया है, भले ही किन्हीं कारणों से निराश हो कर किया या किसी और वजह से किया, लेकिन निश्चय किया हुआ है। चूंकि उन्होंने निश्चय कर लिया है, धर्म परिवर्तन का, इसलिये उनको जो अधिकार हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान ने दिये हैं, वे अधिकार खत्म हो जाते हैं, इस बात को मैं मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं। इससे तो यही बात सिद्ध होगी कि चूंकि उन्होंने हिन्दू धर्म में फैले हुए छुआछूत से छुटकारे के लिये धर्म परिवर्तन कर लिया है, इसलिये हिन्दू लोग उनसे बदला लेना चाहते हैं। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन होगा कि यदि संविधान में किसी संशोधन की आवश्यकता हो तो उसमें संशोधन किया जाये। हमको यह सोचना चाहिये कि वे लोग हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के उस वर्ग में आते हैं जो पिछड़ा हुआ है, जो दबा हुआ है, जो पददलित है, जो शोषित है, जिसके साथ अत्याचार हो रहा है, हरिजन हैं। यदि उनको हमें दूसरों के बराबर लाना है तो उन्हें हमें विशेष सुविधायें देनी होंगी। अगर किसी का धर्म परिवर्तन हो जाता है तो उसकी सुविधायें खत्म कर दी जायें यह उचित नहीं होगा हम सबको, जो आगे बढ़े हुए हैं, यह कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि कोई ऐसी स्थिति न आये जिससे लोगों को धर्मपरिवर्तन करने की जरूरत पड़े। अगर कोई भ्रम में पड़ा हो, अगर किसी को कोई धर्म प्यारा न हो, जबर्दस्ती उसको कोई अपने धर्म में लाना चाहता हो, तो उस पर भी हमेशा-हमेशा के लिये रोक लगाई जानी चाहिये और जो आदमी चाहे वह अपनी इच्छा के धर्म को मान कर चल सके।

अन्त में मैं फिर कहूंगा कि इस प्रस्ताव की भावना ठीक है और इसका स्वागत किया जाना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर माननीय सदस्य अब पांच पांच ही मिनट में तो अच्छा है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : पांच मिनट तो बहुत कम हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे तो बोलना है नहीं, आप दस मिनट लीजिये, पन्द्रह मिनट लीजिये। लेकिन इस तरह से बहुत कम सदस्य बोल सकेंगे।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री कट्टी के प्रस्ताव पर जो संशोधन श्री श्रीनारायण दास जी ने दिया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। मैं सरकार से कहता हूं कि अब समय आ गया है कि हम इस बात को सोचें कि जो बात कट्टी साहब ने कटु शब्दों में कही, उसमें कोई तथ्य है या नहीं। बहुत सी बातें इस तरह के बहस के दौरान में यहां कही गई। यहां पर कहा गया कि शायद हिन्दू समाज बौद्ध धर्म के फैलने के कारण परेशानी जाहिर करता है। मैं नहीं मानता कि इस देश की सरकार या हमारे देश के नेता पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू किसी धर्म के फैलाव को रोकने की ख्वाहिश रखते हैं, फिर चाहे वह बौद्ध धर्म हो, या कोई और धर्म हो। यही नहीं, आप जानते हैं कि आपके ऊपर एक निशानी लगी है जिसे हम अशोक चिह्न कहते हैं। वह हमको बौद्धों की देन है। वह हमारे देश की एक खास निशानी है। हमारा देश उस पर फख्र करता है और उस पर हर हिन्दुस्तानी फख्र करता है, चाहे वह हिन्दू हो या मुसलमान हो या सिख हो। तो आज हम किसी भाई की इस बात को कैसे मान सकते हैं कि हिन्दू समाज या सरकार बौद्ध धर्म के फैलाव से परेशान है मैं कहता हूं कि जिन्होंने यह प्रस्ताव पेश किया है उन में से भी कुछ भाई ऐसे हो सकते हैं जो कि यह चाहते हों कि उनके लिये मैं जिसलेचर में सीटों का संरक्षण कायम रखूं, वे तो क्या ये भाई उनके खिलाफ यह बात कह सकेंगे कि ये लोग बौद्ध धर्म के फैलाव नहीं चाहते और उसके खिलाफ हैं। तो अगर कोई भाई उनसे मुख्तलिफ राय रखते हैं तो उन के बारे में कटु शब्द कहना सही नहीं है।

[चौ० रणवीर सिंह]

इस देश के अन्दर सिक्यूलर समाज बनाने का फैसला पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की लीडरशिप में हुआ है और कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेता उस फैसले को मानते हैं और उसी के अनुसार इस देश का विधान बनाया गया है और उस विधान के बनाने में बड़ा हिस्सा डा० अम्बेडकर ने लिया था जो कि हमारे इन साथी के सियासी गुरु थे और आज भी वे उनको अपना सियासी गुरु मानते हैं। अगर विधान में कोई बात उनके हितों के खिलाफ होती तो डा० अम्बेडकर को वह मंजूर न होती। और अगर विधान में कोई गलत चीज है तो उसको चुनौती दी जा सकती है। इस काम को करने के लिये देश में बहुत वकील मिल सकते हैं, आज भी देश में वकीलों की कमी नहीं है। अगर हमारे साथी यह समझते हैं कि डा० अम्बेडकर के बराबरी के वकील नहीं है, तो न सही लेकिन काम तो चला ही सकते है, आज भी इस देश के अन्दर सारा काम चल ही रहा है। तो आज इस देश के विधान के अन्दर तबदीली कराना है तो उस काम को प्रस्तावक महोदय किसी दूसरे वकील से भी करवाने का प्रयत्न कर सकते हैं, पर जहां तक सरकार का सम्बन्ध है, उसकी नीति बिल्कुल साफ है, वह किसी के साथ किसी धर्म को बिना पर कोई पक्षपात नहीं करना चाहती।

आप जानते हैं कि हमारे पिछड़ी जातियों के भाई इस देश के अन्दर इन १३-१४ साल के अन्दर जो मांगें रखते आ रहे हैं उनमें से एक तो यह है कि पढ़ाई की सुविधा हो, दूसरी यह कि गरीब आदमी को अपने पावों पर खड़े होने की सुविधा मिल सके और तीसरी सुविधा यह चाहते हैं कि उनके लिये नौकरियां सुरक्षित रखी जायें। और चौथी बात है कि लेजिस्लेचरों में उनके लिये स्थान सुरक्षित रखे जायें। लेकिन हमारे प्रस्तावक महोदय और उनके साथी इस चौथी चीज की मांग नहीं करते। वह इस चौथी मांग को छोड़ने के लिये तैयार हैं।

अब जहां तक पहली सुविधा का ताल्लुक है यानी तालीम का, उसमें पिछड़े वर्गों को सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं। जहां तक पंजाब का सवाल है पंजाब राज्य में सरकार ने यह फैसला किया है कि हर भाई को जिसकी आमदनी थोड़ी है, यानी सौ रुपये माहवार तक है, चाहे वह बौद्ध धर्म का मानने वाला हो या हिन्दू धर्म का मानने वाला हो, चाहे आर्य समाजी हो, चाहे पंजाबी पढ़ना चाहता हो, चाहे हिन्दी पढ़ना चाहता हो, उसके बच्चों को नवीं जमाअत तक मुफ्त शिक्षा दी जायेगी, उससे कोई फीस नहीं ली जायेगी और आगे दसवीं जमाअत के लिये भी यह सुविधा बढ़ाने का विचार है। तो जिस प्रकार की सुविधा शिक्षा के लिये चाही जाती है वह पंजाब प्रदेश में दी जा रही है और दूसरे राज्यों में भी इसी प्रकार की नीति है।

श्री भा० कृ० गायकवाड़ : इंडिया में नहीं है।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : तो इस बारे में कोई जाति का सवाल नहीं है यह बात गायकवाड़ साहब भी मानेंगे।

मैं तो समझता था कि वह इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव लाते कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के अलावा जो बैकवर्ड क्लास के हैं उनको भी इनमें शामिल किया जाए। अगर उस प्रस्ताव का डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब या कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग इत्तिलाफ करते तब तो मैं उनकी बात को समझ सकता था। लेकिन वह तो एक तीसरी जमाअत पैदा करना चाहते हैं। विधान में जो जमाअतें रखी गई हैं उससे वह एक जमाअत और ज्यादा चाहते हैं। वह यह कहते कि जिस तरह से एक जमाअत शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की है और दूसरी बैकवर्ड क्लासेज की है, उसी तरह उनकी एक जमाअत

भी मानी जाये जो कि धर्म परिवर्तन करके अलग हो गए हैं। लेकिन जहां तक लड़ाई का सवाल है पार्लियामेंट के चुनाव के लिए और विधान सभाओं के लिए उसमें से वे संरक्षण नहीं चाहते और कहते हैं कि उस लड़ाई के तो वे लायक हैं, लेकिन जब नौकरियों का सवाल आता है तो वे कहते है कि हम उसके लायक नहीं है। उनकी यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। वह एक चीज में अपने आपको लायक मानते है और दूसरी चीज में नालायक मानते हैं। इसलिए मैं जो संशोधन है उसका समर्थन करता हूं। मैं नहीं चाहता कि हमारे जो भाई बौद्ध धर्म में चले गए हैं उनके दिल में कोई कटुता पैदा हो और सरकार भी इस बात का ध्यान रखेगी, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है कि किसी भाई के दिल में कटुता न आए। इसलिए मुझे विश्वास है कि जो संशोधन नारायण दास जी ने रखा है उसको प्रस्तावक महोदय भी मान लेंगे और सदन भी इसको स्वीकार कर लेगा।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : (बाह्य दिल्ली-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब ये प्रस्ताव रखा गया तो मैंने देखा कि इस देश के अन्दर बहुत सारे धर्म है, बहुत सारे मत है और उनके मानने वाले भी हैं। धर्म और मत का जो सम्बन्ध है वह आत्मा का सम्बन्ध है, एक रास्ते से जाने का सम्बन्ध है। किन्तु हमारे जो भाई अपने को नवबुद्ध कहते है उनका जो तरीका है वह अलग है। हममें से बहुत सारे भाई है जो हरिजन हैं या जिनको अनुसूचित कहा जाता है। अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों में से कुछ आर्यसमाजी है, आर्यसमाज के सिद्धान्तों को मानते हैं, कुछ ऐसे भी है जो सनातन धर्मी हैं और मूर्ति पूजा करते है और उस धर्म के सिद्धान्तों को मानते है और इसी तरह से हमारे यहां बहुत से मतमतान्तर है, उनके सिद्धान्तों पर चलते है और उन सिद्धान्तो में आस्था रखते है। और हमारे जो भाई नवबुद्ध बने है तो उनके बौद्ध रहने में हमको कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। वे महात्मा बुद्ध के उपदेश और उनके बताए हुए सिद्धान्तों पर चलें। लेकिन यह प्रश्न नहीं पैदा होता कि वे यह कहें कि हमें अलग अधिकार दिए जाएं हममें से जो भाई आर्यसमाजी है वह कभी भी नहीं कहता कि उसे अलग पूरे अधिकार दिए जाएं। वह तो पूरे अधिकारों का उपभोग करता है। उसके लिए जब नौकरी का प्रश्न आता है तो उसको नौकरी भी मिल जाती है। वह अपने आपको बताता है कि वह हरिजन है और वह अमुक जाति से सम्बन्ध रखता है। तो उसको कोई कमी नहीं होती। हमारे जो भाई बौद्ध है अगर उनको बुद्ध धर्म के सिद्धान्त प्रिय हैं तो वे उनके अनुसार चलें, अपने घरों में धम्मपद का पाठ करें, महात्मा बुद्ध ने जो मार्ग बतलाया है उस पर चलें। परन्तु मैंने देखा है कि वह एक नारा है। इस नारे के द्वारा एक जाति विशेष को गाली देने के लिए एक स्टेज तैयार किया गया है और उससे कटुता बढ़ रही है। शुरू से ही हरिजनों के अन्दर इस प्रकार का एक खास फिरका रहा है। मैं यह मानता हूं कि हरिजन हजारों सालों से दबे रहे, पिछड़े रहे और उसके कारण उनके मन में कटुता उभरी और बहुत तेजी से उभरी और वह उसको भुलना नहीं चाहते वह भी मैं मानता हूं लेकिन उसको वह भुलना नहीं चाहते हैं। उसमें बदले की भावना लेकर अगर हम कोई अलग पार्टी बनायें या हम कोई अलग नाम लेकर खड़े हो जायें तो मैं उचित और उपयुक्त नहीं समझता हूं।

15 hrs.

आप किसी एक खास चीज में विश्वास रखते है तो आप उस विश्वास को मानिये और उसके ऊपर चलिए और ऐसा आचरण आप कर रहे है। मैंने यह देखा है और मैं अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की बात तो कह सकता हूं सारे देश के लिए तो मैं नहीं कह सकता।

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

मेरे निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र में बहुत सारे भाई जब वह जरूरत समझते हैं तो अपने को बौद्ध कह लेते हैं किन्तु जब नौकरी का प्रश्न आता है तो वे अपने को वही बतलाते हैं जो कि वह हैं। कोई एक सर्टिफिकेट बनवा लेते हैं यह साबित करने के लिए कि वह शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के है, अनुसूचित जाति के हैं और यह कि अमुक-अमुक जाति से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं और हम तरह उनको नौकरी मिल जाती है। राजनैतिक दृष्टि से जब वह देखते हैं कि उनकी जो जगह है स्थान है वहां वह खड़े हो सकते हैं, कामयाब हो सकते हैं तो वह अपने को कहते है कि वे बौद्ध है। वह लड़ते हैं और जीत भी जाते है। जहां पर बहुमत होता है जीत जाते हैं और बहुत सी जगह रह भी जाते हैं। लेकिन जब सीटों के रिजरवेशन का समय आता है तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि वह फिर अपनी पार्टी के सिद्धान्त को भूल जाते है और वहां पर फिर अपने को अनुसूचित जाति का जाहिर करते हैं और वह लड़ते है और खड़े होते हैं। उन भाइयों से मेरा कहना है कि इस तरीके से अपने को गुमराह नहीं करना चाहिए। यह जो आप दो नावों पर सवार होते है वह सही चीज नहीं है। अब या तो आप बिलकुल साफ तौर पर कह दें कि हम बौद्ध है। एक अलग मत के है और अलग हमारा सम्प्रदाय है और हम पोलिटिकली अलग है और हमारा हिन्दू धर्म से कोई सम्बन्ध और ताल्लुक नहीं है। हम ठीक उसी तरह से एक अलग सम्प्रदाय है जैसे कि ईसाई और मुसलमान है। हमारे उन भाइयों को यह दो तरफा खेल नहीं खेलना चाहिए कि जरूरत समझे तो नौकरी पाने के लिए अपने को बौद्ध जाहिर न करे लेकिन जब समाज के प्रति विद्रोह और विरोध करने की जरूरत हो तो उस समय जोरों से यह आवाज लगायें कि हम बौद्ध है। यह उनकी दो नावों पर सवार होने वाली चीज ठीक नहीं है।

मैं उनसे फिर आग्रह करता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि यदि आप बौद्ध धर्म अपनाते है तो आप उसे अपनायें। बौद्ध धर्म बहुत अच्छा और ऊंचा मत है। आप उसके सिद्धान्तों को मानिये और अपने को उसके अनुसार ढालिये। अपने आचरण को उनके अनुसार बनाइये। महात्मा बुद्ध ने जो विनम्रता सिखाई है आप उस विनम्रता को लीजिए और उसका पालन कीजिये। लेकिन मैंने देखा है कि आप कार्यरूप में उन महान सिद्धान्तों को जो कि बौद्ध धर्म सिखलाता है, नहीं अपनाते हैं और न ही उस धर्म के अनुसार आचरण करते हैं। बौद्ध धर्म के अनुसार न तो अहिंसा का भाव आपके हृदय में है और न विनीत भाव आपके अन्दर है। . . . . .

Shri D. A. Katti: That is not the point that we are discussing now.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य ने अपना भाषण समाप्त कर लिया है।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : जैसी आपकी आज्ञा, मैं स्थान ग्रहण करता हूं।

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I go into the merits or demerits of this resolution, I would like to point out that the resolution as it stands at present goes against the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may point that out next day.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khamnam): If he is present.

18.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, April 15, 1961/Chaitra 25, 1883 (Saka).

[*Friday, April 14, 1961/Chaitra 24, 1883 (Saka)*]

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3335	Fertilizer factory in Tanjore, Madras	11350
3336	Central Government employees in Madras	11350
3337	Houses for Madras State Government employees	11350–51
3338	Production of wattmeters	11351
3339	Newsprint factory in Kangra	11352
3340	Exports to West Germany	11352–53
3341	Cinema halls as evacuee property	11353
3342	Education during Third Five Year Plan	11353
3343	Bandung Conference	11353–54
3344	Rehabilitation of Kashmuri Muslims from Tibet	11354
3345	Cottage Industries in Mysore	11354–55

COLUMNS

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT 11355—60

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of three adjournment motions given notice of by Sarvashri S.M. Banerjee (Braj Raj Singh; and Arjun Singh Bhadur)a and Hem Barua regarding failure of electricity in Delhi on the 13th April, 1961 due to break-down of power supply from Nangal.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 11360—62

(1) A copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (3) of Section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953 :

(i) The Tea (Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 452 dated the 1st April, 1961.

(ii) The Tea (Second Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in notification No. G.S.R. 453 Dated the 1st April, 1961.

(2) A copy each of the following papers.

(i) Agreement dated the 6th March, 1961 between Messrs. Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore and Messrs. Limex of German Democratic Republic for the manufacture of different kinds of machine tools.

(ii) Agreement dated the 16th March, 1961 between Messrs Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore and Messrs. Renaults of France for the manufacture of Special Purpose machines.

(iii) Agreement dated the 7th February, 1961 between the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi and Messrs. Techno-export of Czechoslovkia for the preparation of the Detailed Project Report for the first phase of the third stage of the Foundry Forege Plant at Ranchi, Bihar

(iv) Supplemental Agreement dated the 31st March, 1961 between Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

and Messrs. Techno export of Czechoslovakia for the supply of spare parts for the first stage of the Foundry Forge Plant including 2600 tons hydraulic pressand roll machining and treatment shop.

(v) Supplemental Agreement dated the 31st March, 1961 between the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi and Messrs. Technoexport of Czechoslovakia for the supply of machinery and equipment for the establishment of the second stage of the Foundry Forge Plant, inclusive of roll machining and heat treatment shops and spares thereof.

REPORTS OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED 11362

Hundred and fourth and Hundred and Eighteenth Reports were presented.

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED . . . 11362—64

Sixty-third Report was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 11364—11454

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

COLUMNS

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED . . 11454

Eighty-second Report was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION—NEGATIVED . 11454—85

Further discussion on Resolution *re.* Nationalisation of Coal Mines, moved by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty on 1st April, 1961 was concluded. The Resolution was negatived.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION — UNDER CONSIDERATION . 11485—11518

Shri D.A. Katti moved the Resolution *re.* extension of constitutional safeguards granted to Scheduled Castes to the Buddhist converts from Scheduled Castes. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1961/CHAITRA 25, 1883 (SAKA)—

Further discussion and voting on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Mines and Fuel. Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture . .

GMGIPND—LS II—195(Ai)I..S—25-4-61—900.